GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Planning Commission

FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT

FOR

1951-52 and 1952-53

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INTRODUCTION

In presenting the progress report on the working of the Five Year Plan during 1951-52 and 1952-53, a few words by way of introduction will perhaps be useful. The Plan was published as a draft in July, 1951. Many of the more important schemes included in the Plan were then in operation and commitments which had already been accepted by the Central and State Governments played a considerable part in shaping the Plan. During the eighteen months which separated the publication of the Draft Outline and the presentation of the final report on the Plan, there were important changes both in emphasis and in direction in several aspects. These concerned, in the main, programmes for increasing agricultural production, organisation of the national extension service and community projects, land policy, and proposals for enlarging public co-operation in the implementation of the Plan.

Although substantial parts of the Plan were in operation in 1951-52, and 1950-51 constituted the base year for working out various programmes included in the Plan, the Planning Commission did not publish a separate progress report for the first year of the Plan. The information which the Commission collected about a year ago for 1951-52 has now been utilised in presenting the picture for the first two years of the Plan. During the five months which have elapsed since the Plan was approved by Parliament, a considerable body of information concerning the progress of State Plans as well as of individual schemes has been obtained. This information has been studied and processed to the extent possible within the time available, but we are still too near the close of the financial year 1952-53 to form a clear enough picture. Moreover, on several questions detailed discussions are needed with the State Governments, the Central Ministers and the representatives of individual industries. This progress report is, therefore, in some ways a preliminary document. It will, in due course, be considered by Parliament, by the National Development Council and by the Planning Commission's Advisory Board. In the coming months the Planning Commission hopes to supplement this report with special studies of a number of important individual problems relating, in particular, to the implementation and financing of the Plan. It is intended also to undertake study of the progress of industrial programmes in the private sector, the problem of employment, assessment of Grow More Food programmes, economic aspects of selected irrigation and power schemes, implementation of land reform programmes, and the ways in which greater public co-operation in terms of local

programmes may be organised and developed. Such studies are part of a continuous programmes which the Planning Commission has drawn up.

For these reasons, while the present report gives, in broad outline, an account showing the progress made, some of the conclusions are liable to be revised in the light of further information. One point, however, deserves to be emphasised. Many vital parts of the Plan lie in the sphere of the States. The Centre can assist in various ways but, within the framework of the National Plan, the main responsibility for increasing agricultural production, transforming the social and economic life of the villages by building from below and organising public support and enthusiasm for the Plan, rests with the States. The Plan is a joint national enterprise in which the Centre and the States are partners, united in a common purpose and working with agreed policies in different fields of national development. It is, therefore, important that both the Central and State Governments should place their obligations towards the fulfilment of the Plan above all other claims. While this progress report points to a measure of achievement, there are aspects in which the record of work described herein amounts in fact to a plea for more intensive and sustained endeavour, for greater sacrifice, for more determined efforts on the part of the administration and for wider response from the people.

NEW DELHI, **V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,**
May 14, 1953. ***Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.***

CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND THE FINANCING OF THE PLAN

THE FIVE Year Plan came formally into operation as from April 1951. In appraising the progress of the Plan in the first two years, it is necessary to keep in mind that the first draft of the Plan was published only in July 1951 and that the development expenditure for the year 1951-52 visualised in the Plan was based on the provisions already made in the Central and State budgets for that year. The economic situation in the latter half of 1950 and the early part of 1951 was characterised by high inflationary pressures, and it was necessary therefore to keep down public investment to the minimum consistent with the commitments already made. By 1952-53, the break in the Korean war boom had considerably reduced these pressures. It was also becoming evident that the programme of development framed earlier would fall short of the needs of the country and would have to be strengthened at points. In consequence, in 1952-53 a beginning was made with some new schemes like community projects, and larger provisions were also made for projects already under implementation. Thus, the outlay on development in 1952-53 was over Rs. 60 crores higher than in 1951-52 and nearly Rs. 90 crores higher than in 1950-51.

2. Over the two years 1951-52 and 1952-53, the expenditure on the Plan has been approximately Rs. 585 crores. Over 70 per cent of the proposed development outlay of Rs. 2069 crores remains to be incurred in the remaining three years. A substantial increase of nearly Rs. 80 crores over the 1952-53 level has been budgeted for in the current year, but the tempo of expenditure will have to be stepped up further in 1954-55 and 1955-56.

3. In these first two years, a few schemes like the Sindri Fertiliser Factory and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, which were already well under way when the Plan started, were completed and went into production. But, these apart, few of the major projects in the Plan were due for completion in this period. Heavy investments have been made and important stages reached in the construction of many of the projects, but they will be completed and benefits will begin to accrue on a large scale only in the fourth and fifth years of the Plan. By and large, the first two years have been therefore a period in which the planning and execution of the investment programme have been gathering momentum, but outlay has yet to reach its peak. The effects of a large part of the

investment in this period on production will not also be in evidence for some time yet.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

4. Though the impact of the major projects in the Plan on production has still to show, there are signs of a general improvement in the levels of domestic output. Production of raw materials—particularly of jute and cotton—has registered significant increases. The greater availability of raw materials has in turn helped to make possible fuller utilisation of installed capacity in the manufacturing industries—which was one of the major objectives of the Plan—and industrial output has gone up by about 20 per cent. as compared to 1950. Precise data are not available on the output of foodgrains, but there is evidence of recent expansion in acreage under cultivation and, in consequence, there has been possibly also some increase in production. These increases, together with the improvement in railway transport, are beginning to create conditions in which higher rates of investment can be sustained without imposing excessive pressures on the consumption standards of the people.

5. The increases in production, it would appear, have not led to corresponding increases in incomes available for consumption. This is only partly explained by the progressive increase in the national output diverted to investment. Since 1950-51, the terms of trade of the country have deteriorated to the extent of about 20 per cent.; export prices have tended to fall and import prices have either not fallen correspondingly or have in some cases risen. In consequence, a larger volume of exports is necessary to purchase the same volume of imports as before, and this has had inevitably its repercussions internally.

6. In the general economic situation, the more serious development has, however, been the appearance of signs of growing unemployment. The precise nature of this phenomenon can be assessed only with more complete information on the location and extent of the unemployment than we have at the moment. There has always been, and undoubtedly continues to be, the chronic underemployment which is the result of insufficient economic development; to this there is no quick or easy solution. The extent of the additional unemployment which has come up, and the points at which it has tended to show itself, need careful study. It is possible that it is largely a consequence of the break in world prices, the deterioration in terms of trade, and the effect of these on domestic incomes. In this case, a revival in world prices or, alternatively, increases in the rate of domestic investment should correct the adverse trends. It would also appear that the growth

in unemployment recently in evidence is mainly an urban phenomenon caused by a sharp contraction in trading incomes; in the agricultural sector, the decline in real incomes on account of deterioration in terms of trade is not only likely to be spread more widely but is likely to be brought about through declining prices for agricultural products rather than through more unemployment. These are tentative observations; in view of the vital importance of the problem, they must be subjected to closer examination and study.

7. In assessing the economic trends of these last two years, it is important to bear in mind that this period has seen, in India as elsewhere, a quick transition from the inflationary conditions of over a decade to more normal conditions of production and trade. The Plan came into operation at a time when the post-war inflation was at its peak. The index of wholesale prices (year ended August 1939=100) which was about 301 in August 1947, and had been stablised after the decontrol experiment late in 1947 at around 390, touched 458 in April 1951. In the two years that have passed since, inflation—latent as well as open—has been brought under control. This was partly the result of external influences, but the financial policy of the Government—enforced through budgetary, credit and foreign trade measures—has been an important contributory factor in making it possible to take advantage of the change in external conditions. These policies have been broadly in conformity with the suggestions of the Planning Commission.

8. The disinflation has undoubtedly been beneficial. The price level has fallen below the pre-Korean war level and the structure of relative prices within the economy is more in balance. In particular, the price parities are more conducive to the attainment of the targets in food production. With the increase in production that has already taken place in agriculture and industry, these price movements have helped to strengthen the balance of payments position of the country.

9. The disinflationary trends in India and aborad have, however, required far-reaching adjustments. The uncertain outlook in regard to prices, combined with the fact that costs of production tend to be more rigid and sticky, has affected particularly the level of investment in the private sector. Imports of capital goods have shown signs of decline despite the growth in investment in the public sector; production in certain engineering industries has also tended to fall. As with the signs of growth in unemployment, more information and closer scrutiny of data are required here before precise conclusions can be drawn. Even as there is

evidence of some check to investment activity in manufacturing industries, there are signs of increase in building activity. Despite, for instance, a rise in production of about 35 per cent. in cement as compared to 1950-51, there are as yet no signs of supplies proving to be in excess of demand. Nevertheless, any persistent tendency for investment in manufacturing industries to fall must be a matter of concern, and is among the things which now need looking into more closely.

DEFICIT FINANCING AND THE PLAN

10. In the scheme proposed in the Commission's Report for financing the Plan, the normal budgetary resources of the Central and State Governments were to meet, over the five years, Rs. 1258 crores of the planned developmental outlay of Rs. 2069 crores. After allowing for deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 290 crores (corresponding to the import surplus that could be financed from the releases from India's sterling balances), there remained a gap of Rs. 521 crores. This was to be covered by external assistance and, to the extent necessary, by measures of additional taxation and borrowing or further deficit financing.

11. In the two years the Plan has been in operation, the outlay on development has been Rs. 584 crores. Of this, approximately Rs. 363 crores is estimated to have been found by the Central and State Governments through savings from current revenue, surpluses of government-owned enterprises, and through loans, small savings, deposits and other miscellaneous sources. The net sum from foreign loans and grants taken credit for in this period amounts to Rs. 106 crores. The balance of Rs. 115 crores, it is estimated, was covered by the Central and State Governments by sale of securities held in reserve and by drawing down their cash balances.

12. The gap in resources of Rs. 115 crores referred to above is not exactly comparable with the deficit financing visualised in the Plan. Deficit financing arises out of an excess of government expenditure over receipts *from the public*. Such an excess, whether financed by drawing upon cash balances (otherwise held in the Reserve Bank or in treasuries) or by borrowing from the Reserve Bank, would have the effect of expanding the money supply held by the public. The decline in the cash balances of the Central and State Governments in the first two years of the Plan is estimated at about Rs. 102 crores. There has, however, been no net Government borrowing from the Reserve Bank either by sale of treasury bills or of other Government securities to it. In fact, the holdings of rupee securities by the Reserve Bank have gone down by

over Rs. 40 crores in this period. To the extent that this decline in Reserve Bank holdings is due to transactions with the Government, it is clearly a reduction in credit extended to the Government and hence an off-set to the deficit-financing as measured by the fall in cash balances. To the extent that the decline is attributable to absorption of securities by the public, it is a source of finance visualised in the Plan. In the estimates presented in the Commission's Report, the absorptive capacity of the public in regard to Government securities was placed at Rs. 115 crores over the five-year period and was assumed to accrue via new issues*. In the first two years of the Plan under review, there has been no net receipts by way of fresh issues, and in fact there has been a net out-go of about Rs. 9 crores on account of maturing securities. This, on a closer view, need not be regarded as a shortfall in resources, compared to the original estimates, to the extent that old issues of securities have been absorbed by the public. Some of the decline in the Reserve Bank's holdings of securities might, of course, have been on account of direct sales to the public as part of its monetary policy and might not reflect normal absorptive capacity of the market. If we make an allowance of about Rs. 15 crores for this, deficit financing in the sense of excess Government expenditure met by creation of money would work out at about Rs. 75 crores.

13. The above estimate, like all the estimates presented in this review, is based on the accounts for 1951-52 and the revised estimates for 1952-53. Judging from the movements in the cash balances hold by the Central and State Governments with the Reserve Bank, the actual deficit financing in this period seems likely to have been lower by perhaps Rs. 30 to 40 crores.

14. This deficit financing has been more than offset by import surpluses financed from sterling releases. The total balance of payments deficit in this period was approximately Rs. 160 crores†, but about Rs. 110 crores of this is accounted for by purchases from the U.S. Food Loan, grants received under the Colombo Plan and loans from the International Bank for which credit has already been taken before arriving at the budgetary deficit. The import surpluses financed from sterling releases were thus of the order of Rs. 50 crores.

15. The financial policy followed by Government in matching budgetary deficits with import surpluses covered by sterling releases, and the credit policy followed by the Reserve Bank account together for only a part of the marked fall in money supply

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*Security sales above this limit, it was assumed, would be equivalent to deficit Financing and were accordingly treated as such in our calculations.

† Preliminary estimates of exports and imports based on Customs data and balance of payments deficits on current account for 1951-52 and the first three quarters of 1952-53 as shown in Statement I at the end of this chapter.

that has occurred in the period under review. The total decline in domestic money supply may be estimated at around Rs. 115 crores.* Of this, only Rs. 15 crores or so can be traced to the excess of import surpluses over budgetary deficits. Reduction in bank credit through lower advances and investments explain approximately another Rs. 35 to 40 crores of the decline. The remaining fall is mainly due to a shift from demand to time deposits (which is a decline in money supply only in a formal sense) and an outflow of short-term capital which had been brought into the country earlier under boom conditions to finance trade.

16. The large decline in money supply in 1951-52 was due to a large import surplus financed by sterling releases, coupled with practically no deficit financing; this helped to create conditions in which the decline in world prices could be taken advantage of and a general disinflation brought about in the economy. In 1952-53 there has not only been a large measure of deficit financing by Government but the country as a whole has been developing export surpluses and accumulating sterling. Despite this, there has been no marked revival of inflationary pressures. That the excess liquidity in the system has been wiped out by the decline in money supply and the simultaneous increase in production is therefore reasonably established, and this, in the context of the improvement in balance of payments position, justifies a more liberal policy in the financing of investment expenditures.

BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

17. The main heads under which budgetary resources were expected to become available for the Plan, and the amounts which

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*The constituent elements in this decline in money supply will be seen from the following :—

	End of March 1951	End of March 1952	End of March 1953
Notes in circulation	1,204	1,099	1,133
Rupee coin	140	127	133
Deposit liabilities of the Reserve Bank (excluding balances held by government and scheduled banks)	72	66	63
Demand liabilities of scheduled banks (including inter-bank deposits)	616	567	545
minus			
Cash reserves of scheduled banks	35	34	33
	1,997	1,825	1,841

Of the decline shown above, about Rs. 40 crores was due to return of Indian currency notes circulating abroad.

they are estimated to yield in the period 1951—53 and in 1953-54 as compared to the estimates for the five years, will be evident from the following summary statement:

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
Savings of public authorities—				
(*a*) from current revenues . . .	189·9	61·3	92·5	571·7*
(*b*) from railways	37·7	20·7	20·4	170·0
Private savings absorbed through—				
(*a*) loans from the public . . .	—22·7	13·9	—2·6	115·0
(*b*) small savings and other unfunded debt (excluding floating debt) .	48·6	54·4	55·7	270·0
(*c*) deposits, funds and other miscellaneous sources †	—48·8	7·7	28·5	130·8
	204·7	158·0	194·5	1257·5

It will be seen from this that, though there has been marked shortfalls under certain heads, budgetary resources as a whole have not fallen seriously short of expectations and that the lags in evidence so far are small enough to be made up by suitable adjustments in the scheme of financing and additional effort in the remaining period of the Plan.

18. Within this broad picture, there have been wide variations in performance not only between the Centre and the States but also as between the various States. These will be evident from Statement II and from Statement III (1 to 16) relating to the financing of individual State Plans attached at the end of this Chapter. As compared to a total of Rs. 726 crores which the Centre is to raise over the five years by way of savings from revenue, railway surpluses, loans from the public, small savings, deposits, and other miscellaneous sources, it has already found about Rs. 262 crores in the first two years. In the case of the States, however, the corresponding figure for the five years is Rs. 532 crores, while the actual performance in the first two years is only about Rs. 101 crores. This is in spite of the fact that the Centre has lost and

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* Reclassification of a few items has resulted in a transfer of Rs. 3·7 crores to this head from deposit funds and other miscellaneous sources as compared to the estimates in the Report of the Commission.

† In 1951-52 there was a net outflow of Rs. 41·0 crores on account of investment in stocks for state trading; in 1952-53 and 1953-54 there is however expected to be a net inflow under this item of Rs. 10·3 crores and Rs. 4·6 crores respectively.

States have gained to the extent of Rs. 20 crores annually as from 1952-53 as a result of the award of the Finance Commission. Among the States, Part A States have done on the whole slightly better than Part B States, this being mainly because the expectations of the latter in regard to loans from the public have remained unfulfilled. Taking Part A and B States together, the lag in budgetary resources (excluding Central assistance) raised for the Plan is largely traceable to a few States.

	1951-53	Target for 1951-56
Madras	3·2	93·8
Bihar	7·0	32·3
West Bengal	9·7	42·6
Mysore	3·1	27·1
Saurashtra	—3·0	12·4
	20·0	208·2

In other States also (except in the case of one or two like Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) there have been shortfalls compared to the amounts that should have been raised in these two years at the average annual rate visualised in the Plan, but these have been relatively small.

19. The comparatively satisfactory progress of the Centre is explained mainly by the additional measures for raising revenues taken in 1951-52 (which, on an average, were expected to yield over Rs. 40 crores per annum) and the large yield in that year from export duties on account of the Korean war boom. The additional revenue from export duties was in the nature of a share in the gain to the country from the temporary improvement in terms of trade, and it has naturally vanished with the boom. From 1951-53, receipts from other heads have also tended to fall on account of recessionary conditions. This new factor, which not only affects the revenues of the Central and State Governments but has also, as already mentioned, other repercussions on the economy, needs to be watched closely. Measures taken to correct these conditions will also tend to correct to some extent the trends in government revenues.

20. In the States, apart from the fact that their share in Central income tax and excise duties has increased, their own tax receipts have tended to go up in the last few years. From about Rs. 222 crores in 1950-51, these latter have gradually risen to Rs. 227 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 230 crores is 1952-53, and Rs. 243 crores in

1953-54. The trend in revenues under the different heads will be evident from the following statement:

(Rs. in crores)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)
Land Revenue	49·6	48·0	60·9	67·5
Agricultural IncomeTax	4·1	4·3	3·8	3·1
State Excise	47·3	49·4	44·4	44·2
Stamps	22·2	22·0	22·2	23·1
Registration	3·8	3·9	3·7	3·7
Taxes on Motor Vehicles	8·5	9·8	11·0	12·2
General Sales Tax	56·3	54·5	51·1	54·7
Sales Tax on Motor spirit	3·6	4·5	5·8	6·8
Internal Customs	8·7	9·5	6·7	6·1
Other Taxes and Duties	17·9	21·2	20·1	21·5
TOTAL	222·0	227·1	229·7	242·9

This increase in the tax revenues of the States is accounted for almost entirely by increases from land revenue following the abolition of intermediaries. Taxes on motor vehicles and the sales tax on motor spirit are also expected to yield about 45 per cent and 90 per cent more revenue respectively than in 1950-51, but these have been neutralised by decline in revenue under other heads. The progressive abolition of internal customs duties levied by Part B States, the elimination of sales taxes on inter-state transactions, and the reduced sales of opium by State Governments are responsible for these declines.

21. The increase in tax revenues of State Governments is explained only to a very small extent by additional measures of taxation. Except in the case of a few States the additional measures of taxation have been of minor importance, and the proceeds realised in 1951-52 and 1952-53 have been only small. Increases in land revenue from zamindari areas had been visualised earlier, but these were earmarked for payments of compensation and other expenditure connected with land reforms. Such increases had therefore not been taken credit for in the financial scheme for the Plan. Actually, payments of compensation have tended to lag behind to some extent.

22. The increase in tax revenues has in fact also been more than absorbed by increased expenditures of a non-developmental nature on revenue account itself. Between 1950-51 and 1952-53 the following increases in expenditure are evident:

(*i*) additional expenditure in connection with the abolition of zamindari and other land reform measures	... 5·5
(*ii*) increased expenditure on famine relief	... 8·0
(*iii*) food subsides (Uttar Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin only)	... 3·6
(*iv*) increased appropriation for debt servicing and amortisation	... 5·4

In addition, several State Governments are spending larger sums on buildings, roads, and development schemes outside the State Plans, all of which have the effect of reducing the savings available from State revenues for the Plan itself despite the increases in tax revenue referred to above. Taking the revenue and capital accounts together, States are estimated to have spent about Rs. 15 crores in the two years on development schemes outside the Plan.

23. At the time the State plans were framed, the main consideration in the case of States like Madras for instance, where developmental outlay was already comparatively high, was to maintain at least the rate of development attained in 1950-51, and, in the case of others, where the rate of outlay was less satisfactory, to provide for a moderate stepping-up of the rate of development. The Central assistance fixed for the State Plans was a measure of the extent to which the Central Government could be expected, consistently with its other commitments, to furnish resources for this purpose. It was understood that there would be additional assistance from the Centre to the States for schemes like multi-purpose river valley projects, rehabilitation of displaced persons, community development projects etc., (which were not part of the State Plans). But, given the limited resources available to the Centre, there was no prospect of Central assistance for the State Plans as such being raised very much further. The raising of additional resources by State Governments was, therefore, a pre-requisite for the successful implementation of the State Plans. The additional resources to be raised by State Governments over the five years amount to Rs. 232 crores. Of this, Rs. 67 crores is mainly on account of proposals made by some of the State Governments, subsequent to the consultations with the Commission, for

raising the size of their State Plans; the upward revision in the targets of expenditure were accepted provisionally on the condition that the resources corresponding to these would be raised by the Governments concerned. The upward revisions thus made were mainly in the case of the State Plans of Madras, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh. This is a factor which has to be kept in mind in assessing the lag in resources that has become evident in the two years under review.

24. Since the original estimates were made, the Finance Commission's award has effected, as from 1952-53, a transfer of about Rs. 20 crores per annum to the States which had not been visualised before. Although the resources of the Centre have not expanded correspondingly, it might not be possible in practice to reduce Central assistance to the extent that States have gained from the award. A recasting of the scheme of finance outlined in the Plan is therefore called for. But the point that must be emphasised here is that there is no possibility of making any substantial increases in the transfers from the Centre in this period without adverse repercussions on the implementation of the Plan at other points. The raising of additional resources by States must be regarded, therefore, as an essential condition for the implementation of the State Plans to schedule. The fact that most of the States have now hardly any reserves left to draw upon makes this a prime necessity.

25. The borrowing programme of the State Governments has on the whole conformed to expectations. This is partly because the Centre has left the field almost entirely to the States. At the Centre, maturities of old loans have been in excess of new issues to the extent of over Rs. 35 crores. Taking the Centre and States together there has been a reduction in rupee loans outstanding. There has also been no net gain in this period from issue of treasury bills and treasury deposit receipts; the floating debt of the Central Government is in fact smaller by over Rs. 45 crores. No credit was of course taken in the original estimates in the Plan for possible net increases in Government's floating debt; the scope for using this as a source of finance by sale of treasury bills by agencies other than the Reserve Bank, it was said, would have to be explored from time to time for reducing budgetary deficits. The decline in rupee loans outstanding and the contraction in the floating debt of the Centre in the first two years are therefore developments at variance with the assumptions in the original estimates. While this is true, the reduction in rupee loans and treasury bills outstanding has enabled the Reserve Bank to absorb the rupee securities sold by the States in this period without adding to its total holdings of such securities. In fact the holdings of rupee securities by the Reserve Bank have fallen. Thus,

the liquidation of securities by States which, it was previously assumed, would expand purchasing power in the hands of the public has in practice not had that effect. In retrospect it can be treated as a non-inflationary source of finance that became available for the Plan in these two years.

26. Of the factors involved in the movement of funds through deposits and other miscellaneous items on capital account, it is difficult to make a precise assessment. A considerable part of the outflow of Rs. 40·5 crores under this head in this period (*vide* Statement II) is explained by investment in state trading which has been of the order of Rs. 31 crores. In the case of some States like the Punjab and Bihar there has also been a settlement of outstanding accounts which were essentially throw-forwards into the Plan period and which, it was assumed at the time the State Plans were being framed, would be settled in 1950-51. The net outflow of Rs. 51·5 crores in this period in the States on account of deposits and other miscellaneous items is due to a considerable extent to loans and other capital expenditures outside the Plan.* At the Centre there has been a net inflow of Rs. 11 crores.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE PLANS

27. The following statement shows the Central assistance to Part A and B States assumed for the five year period in the preparation of the State Plans, and the assistance which, according to information collected from the State Governments, has been taken credit for by them in the period 1951—53. It has been reported that, in some cases (*e.g.*, West Bengal), the revised estimates for 1952-53 in respect of Central assistance have not been fully realised; to this extent, the Central assistance as shown in this statement may be at variance with the final accounts. There are also some slight discrepancies between the figures in regard to Central grants and loans as derived from the Central Government's estimates and the figures as derived from the estimates of the State Governments. The following table, which is based on the latter, gives a general picture of the rate at which Central assistance for the different State Plans has proceeded.

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*In the progress of expenditures on the Plan given in this review, the estimates in regard to loans advanced in connection with the Plan have been given generally on a net basis. It must be remembered, however, that the ways and means position has been affected to the full extent of the loans given, and that the position will be restored only when the repayments begin to come in. In addition to loans visualised in the Plan, there has also been in this period considerable amount of special loans to relieve distress of farmers in famine areas.

	1951—53	1951—56 (Five Year Plan)
PART A		
Assam	0·8	15·0
Bihar	5·7	15·0
Bombay	7·0	16·0
Madhya Pradesh	5·8	12·0
Madras	16·4	20·0
Orissa	3·5	10·0
Punjab	1·8	11·0
Uttar Pradesh	7·4	15·0
West Bengal	7·3	26·5
	55·7	140·5
PART B		
Hyderabad	5·9	10·0
Madhya Bharat	1·0	4·0
Mysore	4·8	8·0
Pepsu	1·2	2·5
Rajasthan	1·2	9·0
Saurashtra	1·8	6·0
Travancore-Cochin	0·1	7·0
	16·0	46·5
TOTAL	71·7	187·0

28. It will be seen from this that while assistance for the State Plans as a whole has been going more or less according to schedule there are considerable differences from State to State. On the one hand Madras has received more than four-fifths of the assumed assistance in the first two years; Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Mysore have also been receiving assistance at a rate faster than the annual average rate of the assumed Central assistance. On the other hand, some States such as Assam, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin have so far received only a small proportion of the Central assistance assumed in the State Plans. These variations were to some extent anticipated and have been inevitable since the extension of Central assistance is in many cases tied up with the progress of particular schemes. It was, for instance, expected that since the tempo of expenditures on the Lower Bhavani and the Tungabhadra schemes in Madras would reach a peak in the first two years of the Plan, a considerable part of the Central assistance to the State would have to be given in this period. In the case of West Bengal, Rs. 12·5 crores of the Central assistance is tied up with the Mayurakshi project, and the rate at which Central assistance under this head can be given is therefore naturally conditioned by the progress of the scheme itself.

29. While differences in the rate at which Central assistance has been extended to different States in the first two years are not in themselves a matter of serious concern, the position in regard to particular States, which have received very much in excess or very much below the average rate of the assumed Central assistance, needs attention. In the case of Madras, the serious deterioration in its financial position as compared to the original estimates, together with the forthcoming partition of the State, makes it necessary to attempt at an early stage a complete reappraisal of the development programme in relation to possible sources of finance. In the case of Assam the problem has been the paucity of loanable schemes in the State Plan, on the basis of which Central assistance could be extended. The problem has been partly met by the award of the Finance Commission which has increased the grants to the State, but the possibilities of increasing Central assistance to the State through other ways need also to be examined. The above observations in regard to Madras and Assam hold good in varying degrees to some of the other States as well.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

30. After taking credit for the budgetary resources that are likely to become available to the Central and State Governments for financing the Plan, and after allowing also for deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 290 crores, it will be recalled that there still remains for the five-year period a gap in resources of the order of Rs. 521 crores to be made good from external assistance and by additional measures of taxation and borrowing or by further deficit financing. In the two years under review, foreign grants and loans extended to India amount to about Rs. 189 crores. The details of these are as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
INTERNATIONAL BANK :	
Undrawn balance of loans extended in the pre-Plan period	9·0
Steel project loan (December, 1952)	15·2
Loan for Damodar Valley Project (January 1953)	9·5
U. S. FOOD LOAN	90·4
GRANTS UNDER THE COLOMBO PLAN :	
From Canada	13·3
From Australia	6·1
From New Zealand	0·9
U. S. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ASSISTANCE :	
Technical Cooperation Agreement, January 1952	23·8
Supplementary Technical Cooperation Agreement, November, 1952	18·0
OTHER AID *	2·8
TOTAL	189·0

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*This covers aid from Norway and from the Ford Foundation.

Of the assistance thus promised, the Central Government has taken credit for receipts of about Rs. 114 crores in the period 1951—53 and about Rs. 30 crores in 1953-54.

THE OUTLOOK

31. In the remaining three years of the Plan have to be implemented programmes costing Rs. 1,485 crores as against the total planned outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores over five years. For 1953-54, an expenditure of Rs. 413 crores has been budgeted for; the budgetary resources of the Central and State Governments are estimated to meet about Rs. 200 crores of this expenditure. It is difficult to make a precise assessment at the present stage of the extent to which these estimates will be realised, but if budgetary resources become available in the remaining three years of the Plan at the rate estimated for 1953-54, they would finance only about Rs. 600 crores of the balance of expenditure of Rs. 1,485 crores. Allowing for the deficit financing that has been done in the first two years (and assuming it for the present to be about Rs. 75 crores), further deficit financing against import surpluses financed from sterling balances may be expected to provide another Rs. 215 crores. The unutilised portion of foreign grants and loans extended to date amounts to about Rs. 75 crores. There would still be left a gap in resources of the order of Rs. 600 crores. Additional taxation and borrowing, further external assistance and—in the last resort—more deficit financing are the main sources of finance for meeting this gap. The extent to which reliance will have to be placed on each of these will depend on a variety of circumstances, but it is clear that, even if external assistance becomes available on a larger scale than hitherto, the need for raising additional resources internally will remain paramount.

32. There is in this context the danger of counting too much on deficit financing. Deficit financing, under favourable conditions and within limits, may be an appropriate method of finding additional resources. For an expanding development programme, however, it is important that a growing proportion of the national income is absorbed in the form of taxes and loans. The larger the proportion of money incomes generated in the process of development which is absorbed back in this way the smaller are the chances of inflationary pressures getting the upper hand. When faced with insufficient budgetary resources and the dangers of deficit financing, there is always a possibility of attempting to find a way out through staggering of development expenditures. This, it must be emphasised, is a course which must be avoided. The experience of the last two years also underlines the need to avoid undertaking schemes outside the Plan. Resources have to be mobilised to the full and care has to be

taken to see that they are used fully for the implementation of the Plan.

33. The gap in resources, it will be observed, is not so large as to raise doubts as to the country's ability, with reasonable external assistance, to implement the Plan to schedule. But, undoubtedly, the substantial stepping up of investment programmes, which the full execution of the Plan will necessitate, will require determined effort on the part of the country. To this end, budgetary resources will have to be augmented to the fullest extent possible; increases in non-development expenditures, or in expenditures of a developmental character but outside the Plan, will have to be kept to the minimum, if not rigorously avoided; and the executive machinery of planning will have to be strengthened so as to complete the development outlay to schedule and in furtherance of the real targets set out in the Plan.

I—INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT*

(1951-52 and April-December 1952.)

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52	1952-53 ‡ (April-December)
1. EXPORTS BY LAND AND SEA (INCLUSIVE OF EXPORT DUTIES) F. O. B.	*729·9*	*440·8*
(*a*) Food, Drink and Tobacco	168·2	110·7
(*b*) Raw-materials (inclusive of partly processed products)—		
(*i*) Agricultural (unprocessed)	48·4	40·9
(*ii*) Others	83·1	61·2
(*c*) Manufactures (including semi-manufactures)—		
(*i*) Consumer goods	71·7	63·2
(*ii*) Producer goods (including intermediate products)	324·2	139·7
(*d*) Unclassified	32·3	25·1
2. RE-EXPORTS BY SEA MINUS TRANSIT TRADE (INCLUDED IN ITEM 1 ABOVE)	*4·0*	*3·0*
3. NET RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF INVISIBLES	*56·4*	*57·8*
4. TOTAL RECEIPTS ON COURRENT ACCOUNT	*788·3*	*501·6*
5. IMPORTS BY LAND AND SEA (INCLUSIVE OF IMPORTS ON GOVT. ACCOUNT) C.I.F.	*976·0*	*518·9*
(*a*) Food, Drink and Tobacco	263·0	150·8
(*b*) Raw-materials (including partly processed products)—		
(*i*) Agriculture (unprocessed)	220·9	81·0
(*ii*) Others	92·0	66·7
(*c*) Manufactures (including semi-manufactures)—		
(*i*) Consumer goods	60·5	36·9
(*ii*) Producer goods (including intermediate products)	274·3	172·4
(*d*) Unclassified	25·3	11·1
6. LAND-BORNE TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN AND IRAN (NET) MINUS TRANSIT TRADE INCLUDED IN ENTRIES AGAINST ITEM 5 ABOVE	*1·8*	*2·3*
7. TOTAL PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	*937·8*	*521·2*
8. SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIT (—) ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	*—149·5*	*—19·6*

*The estimates in respect of exports and imports are based on Customs returns. Data regarding invisibles exclude grants received under the Colombo Plan and are only rough estimates.

‡In the first quarter of 1953 it is estimated that there was a surplus on current account of about Rs. 9 crores.

II.—FINANCING OF THE PLAN 1951-52 to 1953-54

(Rs. crores)

	Centre				States			
	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Five year Plan)	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Five year Plan)
OUTLAY ON THE PLAN	*133·5*	*165·4*	*236·9*	*2240·5*	*128·0*	*157·2*	*176·1*	*828·2*
BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*127·1*	*56·5*	*71·3*	*497·2*	*79·6*	*99·5*	*128·3*	*760·3*
Savings of public authorities—								
(*a*) from current revenues	121·1	4·2	29·5	160·0	68·8	57·1	63·0	411·7
(*b*) from railways	37·7	20·7	20.4	170·0	..	..	..	..
Private Savings absorbed through—								
(*a*) loans from the public	—34.2	—1·2	—16·7	36·0	11·5	15·1	14·1	79·0
(*b*) small savings and other unfunded debt (excluding floating debt)	48·6	54·4	55·7	270·0	..	..	..	..
(*c*) deposits, funds and other miscellaneous sources*	—14·8	25·8	30·8	90·0	—34·0	—17·5	—2.3	40·8
Internal inter-governmental transfers in connection with the Plan (*i.e.*, "Central assistance")†.	—31·4	—46·8	—48.4	—228·8	33·3	44·8	53·5	228.8
GAP IN RESOURCES	*6·4*	*108·9*	*165·6*	*743·3*	*48·5*	*57·7*	*47·8*	*67·9*

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE	61·7	44·4	27·6	..	..	..	..	..
Grants	4·1	13·6	29·7	..	..	..	..	..
Loans (net)‡	57·6	30·8	—2·1	..	..	..	..	..
DEFICIT	*—55·3*	*64·5*	*138·0*	..	*48·5*	*57·7*	*47·8*	*67·9*
Covered by (a) increase in floating debt‡‡	—32·2	—13·3	109·9	..	—0·3	20·8	20·8	..
(b) Sale of securities held in reserve (net.)	—22·2	—5·0	..	..	34·2	32·0	22·0	67·9
(c) withdrawal from cash reserves	—0·9	82·9	28·1	..	14·6	4·9	5·0	

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*The changes in the receipts under this head are partly accounted for by State trading transactions. The net investment in State trading at the Centre and the States in each year is as follows :

	Centre	States
1951-52 (Accounts)	11·3	29·9
1952-53 (Revised)	—3·2	—7·1
1953-54 (Budget)	3·2	—7·8

†"Central assistance" as calculated from the Central budget is slightly at variance with that calculated from the State budgets. For 1951-52 and 1952-53 taken together the difference is however negligible. In the case of all Part C States, it has been assumed for the present that their development expenditure has in effect been entirely met from grants and loans from the Centre. This assumption needs to be checked in the case of those Part C States which, since 1952-53, have separate revenue budgets.

‡The entries here are net of small repayments on account of earlier liabilities.

‡‡In the case of States, this is accounted for mainly by advances from commercial banks.

III. FINANCING OF STATE PLANS

1. ASSAM

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*1·2*	*2·3*	*3·8*	*17·5*
Revenue Account	1·1	2·0	3·0	...
Capital Account	0·1	0·4	0·8	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*2·8*	*2·0*	*1·3*	*17·5*
Savings from current revenue	1·2	1·6	0·4	1·3
Loans from the public	..	..	..	..
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	1·4	−0·2	−0·5	1·2
'Central assistance" for the State Plan	0·2	0·6	1·4	15·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*−1·7*	*0·3*	*2·6*	...
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	−0·4	0·2	...	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	..	..	0·4	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	−2·7	0·5	...	...
Withdrawal from cash reserves	1·4	−0·4	2·2	...

NOTES :

1. The State has gained about Rs. 1·2 crores as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Statutory grant for scheduled areas under Article 275 was Rs. 1·5 crores in the first two years and is estimated at Rs. 1·1 crores in 1953-54.

2. Improvement in revenue from State taxes as compared to the pre-Plan level is of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs in 1952-53. This is in part explained by collection of arrears and in part by better coverage. Rates of motor vehicle taxes were raised in 1952 yieldin a net increase of Rs. 4 lakhs annually.

3. There is an increase in non-developmental expenditure of about Rs. 2 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 3 crores in 1952-53 ; this is mainly due to :

(1) Increases under non-developmental heads : Rs. 0·5 crores per annum. (General administration, Police, etc.)

(2) Increased outlay on roads outside the Plan { Rs. 0·4 crores in 1951-52.
Rs. 1·2 crores in 1952-53.

(3) Increased expenditure on construction of buildings and repairs etc. { Rs. 0·3 crores in 1951-52.
Rs. 0·7 crores in 1952-53.

Provisions for expenditure outside the plan have increased further in 1953-54.

2. BIHAR*

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN . . .	*13·7*	*12·0*	*13·6*	*57·3*
Revenue Account	11·5	8·7	9·3	...
Capital Account	2·3	3·3	4·3	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES—	*6·5*	*6·2*	*10·1*	*47·3*
Savings from current revenue . .	5·7	6·5	7·1	31·3
Loans from the public . . .	...	...	...	...
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account.	−2·0	−3·2	−0·5	1·0
"Central assistance" for the State Plan.	2:8	2·9	3·5	15·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*7·2*	*5·8*	*3·5*	*10·0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading.	−5·0	2·1	−0·1	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts.	−0·5	0·2	—	...
Sale of securities held in reserve .	12·7	6·3	3·6	10·0
Withdrawal from cash reserves .	...	−2·8	—	

NOTES

1. The State has gained Rs. 2 crores per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Revenue from land is expected to increase by Rs. 2 crores as from 1952-53 but it will be absorbed by increased expenditure in connection with the abolition of zamindaris.

2. Expenditure on famine from revenue account during the first two years has been of the order of over Rs. 3 crores.

3. Outgo from deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account is explained by increased taccavi loans and other loan accommodation to cultivators to the order of Rs. 4 crores in 1951-52 and 1952-53, to relieve distress on account of famine.

4. The reserves have been drawn down at a rate much faster than that visualised in the Plan. Security holdings of the State, which stood at Rs. 28·5 crores at the beginning of 1951-52, would be only Rs. 9·6 crores after the first two years of the Plan. It must be stated, however, that the reserves at the beginning of 1951-52, proved to be larger than assumed in the original estimates.

*The estimates presented above are based on an analysis of the State budget papers and on information supplied by the State Government. Unlike in the case of other States it has not been possible to verify in detail the accuracy and interpretation of data.

3. BOMBAY

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN . . .	*23·1*	*29·1*	*30·9*	*146·4*
Revenue Account	18·0	21·3	19·5	...
Capital Account	5·0	7·8	11·3	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES . .	*26·8*	*21·4*	*21·3*	*141·4*
Savings from current revenue .	15·8	14·4	16·9	92·4
Loans from the public . . .	3·7	3·7	...	25·0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	4·3	−0·7	1·0	8·0
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	3·0	4·0	3·4	16·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*−3·7*	*7·7*	*9·6*	*5·0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	−11·7	1·0	−4·0	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts.	0·8	6·3	13·6	...
Sale of securities held in reserve .	7·8	...	...	5·0
Withdrawal from cash reserves .	−0·5	0·5	...	

NOTES

1. There has been a marked decline in revenue from General Sales Tax in the firs two years of the Plan. The position is expected to improve in the current year through th introduction of multi-point sales tax, increase in revenue being of the order of Rs. 3· crores a year.

2. Rates of taxes on motor vehicles were raised in 1952 and the sales tax on moto spirit has been raised in 1953-54.

3. Expenditure under non-developmental heads has increased in 1952-53 mainly unde the following items :

(*i*) increased expenditure on famine relief . . . Rs. 1·5 crores.

(*ii*) increased appropriation to State Road Fund . . Rs. 1·1 crores.

4. There is an increase in expenditure outside the Plan on roads corresponding increase in transfers from the Central Road Fund.

4. MADHYA PRADESH.

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*7·1*	*8·5*	*10·4*	*43·1*
Revenue Account	3·6	4·0	5·5	...
Capital Account	3·5	4·5	4·9	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*11·8*	*6·2*	*8·1*	*40·1*
Savings from current revenue	8·1	6·2	5·0	22·6
Loans from the public	1·0	...	...	5·0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	...	−3·1	0·6	0·5
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	2·7	3·1	2·5	12·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*−4·8*	*2·3*	*2·3*	*3·0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	−1·0	0·5	2·2	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	...	...	...	...
Sale of securities held in reserve	−2·2	−1·8	9·0	3·0
Withdrawal from cash reserves	−1·7	3·6	−8·9	

NOTES

1. The State has gained Rs. 85 lakhs per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. Revenue from land has increased by about Rs. 1 crore annually on account of levy of Kotwari cess and abolition of malguzaris and zamindaris but there has been a corresponding increase in expenditure connected with the latter measures.

3. No new taxes were imposed nor the rates of existing taxes raised in 1951-52 and 1952-53. Following the recommendations of the Finance Commission the State Government has decided to levy in the current year license fees on wholesale dealers of tobacco and this might yield a net addition of Rs. 2 lakhs to Sate revenues.

4. Expenditure outside the Plan has registered increases mainly under these items:

(*a*) Expenditure connected with land reforms	Rs.	40 lakhs.
(*b*) General administration	"	25 "
(*c*) Appropriation for debt services	"	20 "
(*d*) Development expenditure outside the Plan	"	45 "

5. Outflow under deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts is mainly explained by repayment of loans in 1952-53 of the order of Rs. 2·1 crores.

5. MADRAS

(Rs. crore

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-5 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*27·0*	*28·3*	*24·3*	*140·*
Revenue Account	9·5	9·4	8·7	...
Capital Account	17·5	18·9	15·7	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES . . .	*7·8*	*11·8*	*17·4*	*113·*
Savings from current revenue . .	3·5	3·5	8·2	76·
Loans from the public	3·0	5·3	5·1	17·
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	−6·3	−5·8	−3·4	...
"Central assistance" for the State Plan .	7·6	8·8	7·5	20·
GAP IN RESOURCES	*19·2*	*16·4*	*7·0*	*27·*
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	2·5	−3·9	3·7	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	−2·0	5·8	3·2	...
Sale of securities held in reserve . .	18·6	14·5	...	27·
Withdrawal from cash reserves . .	...	...	...	

NOTES

1. The State has gained about Rs. 2·5 crores per annum from the award of the Finan Commission.

2. There has been an increase in revenue from State taxes, through enhancement rates of sales tax on foreign liquor and on motor spirit and through imposition of new ta on passengers and goods carried by motor vehicles and on sale of tobacco. But the incre in revenue has more or less been neutralised by fall under General Sales Tax.

3. There have been additions to expenditure on revenue account outside the Plan, mai on the following items :—

	Rs crore
(*i*) additional expenditure on account of famine	1·
(*ii*) increased appropriation for debt services on account of greater dependence on loans	1·
(*iii*) development expenditure outside the Plan	1·

4. It is reported that the outflow in the first two years under deposits and ot miscellaneous receipts on Capital Account is explained by these items :

	Rs cror
(*i*) capital outlay outside the Plan	4·
(*ii*) increased loan accommodation to cultivators to relieve distress on account of famine	3·
(*iii*) repayment of central loans	2·

6. ORISSA

(Rs. crores

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	***2·9***	***3·3***	***4·3***	***17·8***
Revenue Account	2·0	2·3	3·0	...
Capital Account	0·8	0·9	1·3	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	***5·1***	***4·5***	***3·8***	***17·8***
Savings from current revenue	2·6	2·2	0·4	7·3
Loans from the public	...	...	...	...
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	1·1	0·2	0·5	0·5
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	1·4	2·1	2·9	10·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	***−2·2***	***−1·2***	***0·5***	...
FINANCING OF THE GAP—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	0·1	...	0·2	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	−1·1	...	...	...
Sale of securities held in reserve	0·1	−0·1	...	...
Withdrawal from cash reserves	−1·2	−1·1	0·7	...

NOTES

1. The State has gained about Rs. 2·5 crores per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. There has been an improvement of about Rs. 50 lakhs per annum in the tax revenues of the State as a result of better coverage and tighter tax administration, but a good part of it is offset by decline in revenue from State excise.

3. In 1952-53 expenditure has increased on the following items outside the Plan :—

	Rs. lakh.
(*i*) increased expenditure on General Administration, Police, survey, settlement operations and other ancillary expenditures in newly merged areas	6
(*ii*) Increased appropriation for debt services on account of greater dependence on loans	28
(*iii*) Development expenditure outside the Plan	44

The tempo of expenditure outside the Plan rises further in 1953-54 and this is reflected in the decline in savings from revenue account in that year.

4. Improvement under 'Deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts' is due to temporary receipts in settlement of transactions carried forward from the pre-Plan period.

7. PUNJAB

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
Expenditure on the Plan	*2·8*	*5·0*	*6·3*	*20·2*
Revenue Account	0·7	0·9	1·3	..
Capital Account	2·1	4·1	5·0	..
Normal Budgetary Resources	*2·8*	*2·0*	*4·1*	*19·6*
Savings from current revenue	2·4	2·6	1·0	1·1
Loans from the public	..	..	..	..
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	—6·2	—1·5	2·2	7·5
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	1·0	0·8	0·4	11·0
Gap in Resources	*5·6*	*3·1*	*2·2*	*0·6*
Financing of the Gap—				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—2·2	2·4	..	..
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	..	..	..	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	—0·5	2·5	..	0·6
Withdrawal from cash reserves	8·2	—1·8	2·2	

Notes

1. The State has gained about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. Improvement in current revenues as compared to the Plan estimates is mainly due to these factors : (*a*) Plan estimates did not take credit for the general grant-in-aid from the Centre, which has now been fixed by the Finance Commission at Rs. 1·25 crores per annum ; and (*b*) increase in revenue from taxes due to the introduction of a tax on forward contracts, and on passengers and goods and enhancement of the rate of entertainment tax.

3. Shortfall in savings from current revenue in 1953-54 is explained by increases in expenditure outside the Plan under developmental heads (Rs. 70 lakhs on construction of roads) and non-developmental heads (Rs. 50 lakhs on land consolidation operations and Rs. 20 lakhs on Police).

4. Outflow under deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account is very considerable. Factors accounting for it are :

(*a*) Repayment of Central loans amounting to about Rs. 7 crores in the first two years as against the assumed annual average of Rs. 80 lakhs, and

(*b*) outgo as a result of settlement in the Plan period of certain accounts carried over from the pre-Plan period.

8. UTTAR PRADESH

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*16·0*	*21·5*	*24·3*	*97·8*
Revenue Account	9·7	11·4	12·8	..
Capital Account	6·3	10·1	11·5	..
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*16·0*	*15·6*	*12·4*	*97·8*
Savings from current revenue	9·2	10·2	13·6	71·3
Loans from the public	2·0	4·1	4·0	5·0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	1·1	—2·4	—9·7	6·5
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	3·7	3·7	4·5	15·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	..	*5·9*	*11·9*	..
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—3·2	—2·4	4·6	..
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	—0·6	4·0	—1·0	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	—3·1	6·1	7·7	..
Withdrawal from cash reserves	6·9	—1·8	0·6	..

NOTES

1. The State has gained about Rs. 3 crores per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. Revenue from land has increased considerably as a result of the abolition of Zamindari but there has been a large increase in expenditure connected with this measure apart from appropriations to the Zamindari Abolition Fund.

3. The rate of electricity duty has been raised to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs per annum. Rates of taxes on motor vehicles have also been enhanced.

4. Expenditure has increased on items outside the Plan. The main increases in 1952-53 compared to the pre-plan period are:

	(Rs. crores)
(*a*) Expenditure in connection with land reforms	2·5
(*b*) Increased appropriation for debt services	1·7
(*c*) Loss on sale of foodgrains	2·0
(*d*) Expenditure in connection with famine relief	0·7

5. Outflow in 1952-53 and 1953-54 under deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts is explained mainly by payments of compensation to Zamindars.

9. WEST BENGAL

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*10·2*	*14·1*	*14·7*	*69·1*
Revenue Account	5·5	6·2	6·1	..
Capital Account	4·6	7·9	8·9	..
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*10·0*	*7·0*	*7·1*	*69·1*
Savings from current revenue	6·6	2·0	0·7	27·6
Loans from the public	1·8	2·0	2·0	10·0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	—1·6	—1·1	0·4	5·0
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	3·2	4·1	4·0	26·5
GAP IN RESOURCES	*0·2*	*7·1*	*7·6*	..
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	0·3	1·9	1·5	..
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	—0·3	..	4·1	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	..	..	..	..
Withdrawal from cash reserves	0·2	5·2	2·0	..

NOTES

1. The State has gained as from 1952-53 Rs. 2 crores per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. There has been some improvement in the State's tax revenues. Rates of taxes on motor vehicles have been raised and are expected to yield Rs. 60 lakhs per annum. Another addition of Rs. 40 lakhs is expected from General Sales Tax through tightening up of tax administration.

3. Expenditures on revenue account outside the Plan have gone up during this period mainly under items like General Administration and Police, loss on sale of subsidised foodgrains debt services, departmental buildings and development schemes outsde the Plan. But for these non-Plan expenditure increases, savings from the current revenues would have been of the order visualised in the Plan.

4. Outgo from deposits and others miscellaneous receipts on capital account is explained by the settlement of transactions carried over from the pre-Plan period.

5. Withdrawal from reserves was not visualised in the Plan on the assumption that the opening cash balance in 1951-52 would be only Rs. 3½ crores. When the final accounts for 1950-51 were made, the opening cash balance for 1951-52 turned out to be Rs. 7½ crores. This was on account of certain throw forwards in expenditure.

10. HYDERABAD

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*6·6*	*7·5*	*7·8*	*41·6*
Revenue Account	1·1	1·2	1·9	..
Capital Account	5·5	6·3	5·9	..
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*9·2*	*5·8*	*6·3*	*34·6*
Savings from current revenue	2·8	2·3	1·7	17·0
Loans from the public	..	..	..	6·0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	4·2	—0·2	—0·1	1·6
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	2·2	3·7	4·7	10·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*—2·6*	*1·7*	*1·5*	*7·0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—0·7	..	..	..
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	0·1	..	..	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	..	..	..	7·0
Withdrawal from cash reserves	—2·0	1·7	1·5	

NOTES

1. The State has gained Rs. 2·34 crores per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. Tax revenues of the State have not shown any increase in this period. Increase in revenue from sales tax has been more or less neutralized by fall in receipts from internal customs.

3. Compared to 1951-52 expenditure outside the Plan in 1952-53 showed a marked decline due mainly to fall in expenditure on police by Rs. 1·9 crores. This improvement was partly absorbed by increases under debt services.

4. In 1952-53, revenue receipts have fallen. There has also been a reduction in non-development expenditure. Fall in receipts is due mainly to discontinuation by the Centre of (*a*) contribution towards extra expenditure on police, and (*b*) food subsidy.

5. Net receipt of Rs. 4·2 crores in 1951-52 under deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts is explained by the settlement of transactions under suspense accounts carried forward from the pre-Plan period.

11. MADHYA BHARAT

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*1·6*	*2·6*	*4·0*	*22·4*
Revenue Account	0·9	1·3	3·1	...
Capital Account	0·7	1·3	0·9	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*1·7*	*2·2*	*3·5*	*17·4*
Savings from current revenue	1·0	0·6	1·9	12·4
Loans from the public	...	...	...	...
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	0·5	0·8	0·4	1·0
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	0·2	0·8	1·2	4·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	...	*0·4*	*0·5*	*5·0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	−0·4	1·0	0·3	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	...	...	...	...
Sale of securities held in reserve	0·5	...	...	5·0
Withdrawal from cash reserves	−0·1	−0·6	0·2	

NOTES

1. The State has gained Rs. 1·4 crores per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. There is increase in tax revenues under two heads : land revenue and general sales tax. Revenue from land goes up by about Rs. 1 crore as a result of abolition of Zamindari and this is accompanied by a corresponding increase in expenditure. Along with the gradual removal of inter-state customs the receipts from sales tax have been increasing.

3. Increased appropriation for zamindari abolition as from 1952-53 has been of the order of Rs. 88 lakhs.

12. MYSORE

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*5·3*	*6·1*	*5·8*	*36·6*
Revenue Account	2·4	2·6	2·8	...
Capital Account	2·9	3·5	3·0	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*5·7*	*3·0*	*3·4*	*35·1*
Savings from current revenue	2·6	1·3	0·4	13·1
Loans from the public	..	...	2·0	9·0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	0·8	−0·8	−1·2	5·0
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	2·3	2·5	2·2	8·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*−0·4*	*3·1*	*2·4*	*1·5*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	0·3	...	−0·5	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	...	...	...	...
Sale of securities held in reserve	−0·2	1·0	1·5	1·5
Withdrawal from cash reserves	−0·5	2·1	1·4	

NOTES

1. As the State's share of divisible taxes worked out by the Finance Commission is less than the guaranteed revenue gap grant, the State continues to receive the latter. In addition, it receives a general grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum as from 1952-53.

2. The State introduced the following measures for additional tax-revenue during this period:

(*a*) Increase in rates of motor vehicles taxation in 1951-52 and again in 1952-53—additional annual yield expected to be Rs. 20 lakhs.

(*b*) Imposition of cinematograph show tax and health cess in 1951-52—both yielding about Rs. 14 lakhs per annum.

(*c*) Imposition of sales tax on cigarettes in 1953-54—expected to yield Rs. 7 lakhs annually.

3. Increases in expenditure outside the Plan in 1952-53 compared to 1951-52 have been of the order of Rs. 1·5 crores which is explained by (a) expenditure on Police (Rs. 20 lakhs); (b) expenditure in connection with famine (Rs. 42 lakhs), and (c) expenditure under developmental heads not included in the Plan (Rs. 80). lakhs).

4. Outflow in 1952-53 and 1953-54 under deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account is to a large extent due to large provisions not covered by the Plan for investments in commercial undertakings.

13. PEPSU

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*0·6*	*1·1*	*2·5*	*8·1*
Revenue Account	0·5	0·9	1·4	...
Capital Account	0·1	0·2	1·2	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*1·3*	*0·5*	*1·6*	6·6
Savings from current revenue	2·0	1·1	0·5	3·6
Loans from the public	...	...	...	...
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	−0·9	−1·6	−0·1	0·5
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	0·2	1·0	1·2	2·5
GAP IN RESOURCES	*−0·6*	*0·5*	*0·9*	*1·5*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	−0·4	−0·2	−0·2	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	...	...	...	...
Sale of securities held in reserve	...	−0·2	−0·3	1·5
Withdrawal from cash reserves	−0·1	0·9	1·4	

NOTES

1. The State has gained Rs. 49 lakhs per annum as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. No new taxes have been introduced nor have the rates of existing taxation been raised during this period.

3. The decline in savings in 1952-53 from revenue account is explained mainly by the increases in expenditure on these items :—

(*i*) General administration and Police	Rs. 20 lakhs
(*ii*) Land consolidation operations	Rs. 20 lakhs

In 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for under amortisation and this has contributed to a further fall in savings.

4. Outflow under deposits and other miscellaneous capital receipts is in part due to the investment of State funds in fixed deposits with the State Bank of Patiala—Rs. 47 lakhs in 1951-52 and Rs. 60 lakhs in 1952-53.

14. RAJASTHAN

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	***2·1***	***2·4***	***3·6***	***16·8***
Revenue Account	1·1	1·5	1·9	...
Capital Account	1·0	0·9	1·7	...
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	***2·2***	***0·8***	***3·4***	***13·6***
Savings from current revenue	0·5	1·7	1·2	4·6
Loans from the public	...	...	...	...
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	1·3	−1·7	0·4	...
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	0·4	0·8	1·8	9·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	***−0·1***	***1·6***	***0·2***	***3·2***
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	−4·1	1·7	0·5	...
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	2·5	−0·5	−0·5	...
Sale of securities held in reserve	0·7	0·5	...	3·2
Withdrawal from cash reserves	0·8	−0·1	0·2	

NOTES

1. The State has gained about Rs. 2·8 crores as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. There has been an improvement in receipts from State taxes due to an increase in the rates of motor vehicles taxation, introduction of a uniform scale of stamp duties and proposed introduction of agricultural income-tax but this has been more or less neutralized by a reduction in revenue from State Excise and inter-state transit duties.

3. In addition to an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1·06 crores in 1952-53 and of Rs. 0·38 crores in 1953-54 on famine relief expenditure outside the Plan has registered increases under the following items.

(*a*) Police (border police mainly)	Rs. 67 lakhs
(*b*) Expenditure connected with resumption of Jagirs and abolition of zamindari	Rs. 30 lakhs
(*c*) Appropriation for debt services	Rs. 36 lakhs.

15. SAURASHTRA

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
EXPENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*1·9*	*3·4*	*4·5*	*20·4*
Revenue Account	0·8	1·7	2·3	..
Capital Account	1·1	1·7	2·2	..
NORMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*1·4*	*—2·6*	*4·3*	*18·4*
Savings from current revenue	—0·3	—0·4	1·7	9·9
Loans from the public	..	..	1·0	..
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	1·2	—3·5	0·1	2·5
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	0·5	1·3	1·5	6·0
GAP IN RESOURCES	*0·5*	*6·0*	*0·2*	*2·0*
FINANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—0·2	2·8	..	..
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	0·8	1·0	..	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	—1·3	2·3	0·1	2·0
Withdrawal from cash reserves	1·2	—0·1	0·1	

NOTES

1. As the State's share of divisible taxes worked out by the Finance Commission i less than the guaranteed revenue gap grant, the State continues to receive the latter. I addition it receives as from 1952-53 a general grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum.

2. Revenue from land in 1951-52 was considerably smaller because of suspension o collections on account of scarcity conditions in the State. Increase in land revenue i 1952-53 by Rs. 1·3 crores is in part due to collection of arrears and in part due to measure of land reform the effect of which is also reflected in increased expenditure.

3. Revenue from General Sales Tax has gone up and it compensates for the fall i receipts from inter-state customs.

4. Expenditure outside the Plan increased by about Rs. 2½ crores in 1952-53 as compared to 1951-52; the main items explaining the increase are :

	Rs. crores
(*a*) increased expenditure in connection with land reforms	0·7
(*b*) additional expenditure on famine relief	1·8

Improvement in savings from the revenue account in 1953-54 is based on the expecta tions that better conditions will prevail in the current year.

5. Of the increase in investments of Rs. 1·3 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 1·2 crores is o account of loans to Land Mortgage Bank which should have appeared as an outgo unde 'Deposits and other Miscellaneous Capital receipts'. The outflow in 1952-53 is in pa accounted for by the adjustment made by the State Government in this respect.

16. TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

(Rs. Crores)

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56 (Plan)
ENDITURE ON THE PLAN	*4·0*	*5·2*	*5·5*	*27·3*
Revenue Account	1·2	1·6	2·3	..
Capital Account	2·8	3·6	3·2	..
RMAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES	*1·9*	*1·2*	*2·6*	*25·3*
Savings from current revenue	4·9	0·9	1·1	16·3
Loans from the public	..	..	..	2·0
Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	—3·0	0·2	—0·2	...
"Central assistance" for the State Plan	..	0·1	1·7	7·0
P IN RESOURCES	*2·1*	*4·0*	*2·9*	*2·0*
ANCING OF THE GAP				
Proceeds from sale of stocks held for State trading	—3·8	..	..	..
Ways and means advances and overdrafts	...	4·0	1·0	..
Sale of securities held in reserve	3·9	0·4	0·2	2·0
Withdrawal from cash reserves	2·0	—0·4	1·7	

NOTES

1. The State's share of Central taxes and the general grants-in-aid fixed by the Finance mmission together being lower than the revenue gap grant, the State continues to receive latter.

2. In 1951-52 a new tax was imposed on tobacco, which is expected to yield Rs. 13 hs per annum. Increase in receipts due to better coverage from agricultural income and motor vehicles taxation is more than offset by fall in revenue from general sales . Tax revenues as a whole have shown a tendency to fall since 1951-52.

3. Expenditure outside the plan went up by about 2·5 crores in 1952-53 compared 1951-52 ; the main items explaining the rise are :

	Rs. crores
(*a*) Increased loss on sale of food grains	1·6
(*b*) Increases under police	0·2
(*c*) Additional expenditure as a result of revision of pay scales	1·0

4. The outflow under deposits other than miscellaneous receipts on capital account is partly to withdrawals from Savings Bank deposits held with the State Government owing the extension of the P.O. Savings Bank facilities by the Centre.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

IN REVIEWING the progress so far made towards achieving the targets of agricultural production included in the Five Year Plan, it is necessary to bear in mind that many items in the agricultural programme could not be expected to yield results during the first two years. Thus, the larger irrigation works are expected to produce substantial results towards the closing period of the Plan. The community projects were only initiated late in 1952 and their effect on production has not yet been felt. Even in respect of schemes for minor irrigation and land reclamation, there is inevitably some time lag between their execution and their effect on agricultural production. The schemes executed during 1951-52 could not have influenced production during the year 1951-52 to any large extent. Similarly, the schemes executed during 1952-53—and much of the work is done in the six months October to March—will hardly begin to be effective till the current year, *viz.*, 1953-54. The execution of these programmes is, however, gathering momentum and greater expenditure is being incurred than heretofore.

PRODUCTION TARGETS

2. In determining the production targets outlined in the Fiv Year Plan the Commission was influenced by the need to meet th shortages in foodgrains and in commercial crops like cotton an jute. At the level of consumption during 1950 the deficit in foodgrains was estimated at about 3 million tons. Allowing for increase in population the deficit would rise to over 6·5 million to by 1956. On the same basis, it was estimated that the deficit in gra and pulses would be about 0·5 million tons by 1956; this would be high as 4 million tons on the basis of the standards of consumptio recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee. With a vie to attaining something like self-sufficiency in foodgrains the Pl includes targets for increasing the production of cereals b 6·5 million tons and of gram and pulses by 1 million tons. In respe of commercial crops, the requirements in 1955-56 are estimated 5·3 million bales of cotton and 7·2 million bales of jute, while production at the beginning of the period of the Plan i.e. 1950-51 wa 2·97 million bales and 3·3 million bales respectively. The Pla while not attempting to meet these deficits entirely, envisage additional production of about 1·25 million bales of cotton and abou 2 million bales of jute. Increases of the order of about 0·7 millio tons of sugarcane (raw gur) and 0·4 million tons of oil seeds hav also been planned to meet the requirements of the increased population.

3. These production targets were broken down into programmes of irrigation, land reclamation and development and schemes for the supply of seeds, manures and fertilizers. Detailed estimates of the additional production as a result of these schemes have not yet been framed by the State governments, but the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have made a tentative estimate of the increased production potential as a result of the schemes financed from Grow More Food funds during 1951-52. The total achievement for the year 1951-52, according to these estimates, works out at 8·8 lakh tons in terms of foodgrains. Besides this 2·7 lakh tons in term of foodgrain are estimated to have been produced as a result of major irrigation schemes which increased the area receiving irrigation during 1951-52 by about 8 lakh acres. No estimates are available in respect of agricultural schemes which were not financed under GMF. The results of all the schemes will, however, be reflected more fully and accurately in the production for 1952-53 than for 1951-52.

4. All-India estimates of actual production during 1952-53 are not yet available in respect of most crops. During 1951-52 foodgrains did not record much progress over the preceding year. This was largely due to the fact that scarcity conditions prevailed in Bihar, Eastern U.P., and Rayalseema areas of Madras and Saurashtra. In 1952-53 an increase of about 6 million acres (about 5½ per cent) in the area under kharif cereals is reported and though production data are not yet available, it is believed that compared with 1951-52, there has been an appreciable increase. Despite some increase in the sown areas, production of oilseeds has declined slightly, mainly due to bad climatic conditions in the groundnut areas. In the case of sugarcane there was a large increase in the area sown during 1951-52 and production advanced by about 0·3 million tons. Provisional figures indicate that during 1952-53 there has been a decline due mainly to marketing difficulties. Final estimates which are now available in respect of a number of States for rice, jowar, bajra and maize indicate the following increases during 1952-53 compared with 1951-52:—

Crop	Production (million tons)		States for which estimates are not included
	1951-52	1952-53	
Rice	15·5	16·3	Bihar, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin.
Jowar	3·4	3·6	Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan.
Bajra	1·7	1·8	Bombay, Punjab and Pepsu.
Maize	1·5	1·7	Punjab, Pepsu, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan.

In gram and pulses there has been no progress.

5. The production of commercial crops, is influenced by price changes to a greater extent than that of foodgrains. There was increase in the production of jute and cotton during 1951-52. In the case of jute, under the stimulus of high prices, production rose by 14 lakh bales—from 3·3 to 47·7 lakh bales. In the case of cotton production inrreased by over 3·9 lakh bales from 2·97 to 33 lakh bales. From the forecasts available for 1952-53 it seems that these gains have been more or less held, but there has been no increase over 1951-52.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

6. The GMF campaign now forms part of the Five Year Plan and most of the Central assistance visualised in the Plan for programmes of agricultural development is made available to the States out of the allotments made for Grow More Food. Some changes were made during this period in the policy governing the allocation of Grow More Food funds. These included—

(1) greater emphasis on productive schemes of a permanent nature, such as irrigation and land development works,

(2) execution of special tubewell programmes on a fairly large scale as part of the GMF campaign,

(3) concentration of schemes for the supply of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers in compact areas of assured rainfall or irrigation,

(4) acceptance of schemes for the improvement of livestock fisheries and horticulture as eligible for assistance from Grow More Food funds, and

(5) adoption of the principle that Central assistance fo schemes should be mainly in the form of loans and tha the element of subsidy should be progressively reduced

7. The total expenditure on agricultural development in the State was Rs. 20·6 crores* in 1951-52 and Rs. 22·3 crores* in 1952-53. Th Centre assisted to the extent of Rs. 17·4 crores (loans Rs. 10·4 crore and grants Rs. 7·0 crores) in 1951-52 and Rs. 21·0 crores (loan Rs. 14·5 crores and grants Rs. 6·5 crores) in 1952-53. The break up of the amount sanctioned during these two years is detailed below

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*These figures of expenditure relate to agricultural schemes only and pertain to the financial years, whereas the G.M.F. includes some schemes containe in the irrigation programme and the finances provided under G.M.F. are available for the agricultural year. The two sets of figures are therefore, no strictly comparable.

(Rs. in crores)

	1951-52		1952-53	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Irrigation	10·9	62	13·7	65
Land improvement	1·5	9	1·6	8
Seeds, manures and fertilisers	2·7	16	3·3	16
Other schemes (plant protection, etc.)	2·3	13	2·4	11
	17·4 *	100	21·0 *	100

MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME

8. From the table in the foregoing paragraph it is evident that more than 60 per cent. of the Central assistance made available to the States during 1951-52 and 1952-53 was granted for schemes of irrigation. These schemes include construction and repair of wells, construction and repair of tanks, installation of pumps, construction and improvement of dams and channels and other similar minor irrigation works.

9. It is estimated that as a result of schemes executed during 1951-52, 2·05 million acres will be brought under irrigation against 8·28 million acres programmed for five years. The details of benefits accruing from various schemes are outlined below:—

(Million acres)

Scheme	Target of five years	Achievement during 1951-52
Construction and repairs of wells	1·65	0·36
Tubewells	0·66	0·14
Pumping installations including persial wheels	0·75	0·34
dams, channels, etc.	5·22	1·21
	8·28	2·05

Information regarding the progress of these schemes during 1952-53 is not yet available.

10. The data regarding total area irrigated during 1951-52 and 1952-53 are not yet fully available and it is not, therefore, possible to say how the benefits from these schemes are actually reflected in the area irrigated during this period. Apart from this the area irrigated from year to year fluctuates considerably owing to varia-

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*Figures for G.M.F. assistance given in Chapter I relate to Accounts 1951-52 and Revised Budget Estimates 1952-53.

tions in climate and rainfall and the increase in irrigated area as a result of such works cannot be properly assessed except over a period of years. This aspect will be considered further in the next review.

11. The States in which large numbers of wells were sunk or repaired in 1951-52 are U.P. (8687), Madras (7288), Madhya Bharat (3297), and Punjab (2001). The work is for the most part undertaken by private persons who are allowed a subsidy (shared equally by the Centre and the State) up to 25 per cent. (formerly 50 per cent) of the cost and can also obtain taccavi loans to cover the balance. In some States the recovery of such loans made previous to the commencement of the Plan has not been satisfactory and this may necessitate some modification of the programme.

12. Water lift appliances such as pumping sets are growing in popularity and the statement below shows the number installed in some States during 1951-52:—

State	Engines and Pumping sets supplied
Madras	989
a. Oil engines . .	833
b. Electric engines .	156
Madhya Pradesh . .	138
West Bengal . . .	310
Punjab	76
Hyderabad	842
Madhya Bharat . . .	486
	2,841

Besides these sets which were supplied to individual cultivators, the agriculture departments in U.P. and Madras maintain 200 and 739 pumping sets respectively which are installed and run by the departments at convenient places and the cost of running realised from the cultivators. The Bombay Government are doing much to encourage cooperative lift irrigation societies. Two hundred and fifty one such societies are now in existence.

13. In the eastern zone, *e.g.*, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa Bihar and the Eastern part of U.P., the repair of tanks, construction of channels, and the execution of small drainage schemes assist production considerably. West Bengal undertook 975 such small projects at a cost of Rs. 27·42 lakhs in the year 1951-52. The State also spent Rs. 22·5 lakhs on the repair of 500 tanks. In Assam 650 projects were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 36·51 lakhs. In the U.P. Rs. 12 lakhs were spent on drainage schemes which are stated to have benefitted 9,700 acres. Madras spent Rs. 1·62 crores on tank improvement schemes and Rs. 1·34 crores on small irrigation works.

14. A special provision of Rs. 30 crores for additional minor irrigation was made in the Plan. A considerable portion of this provision has to be utilised for financing the 2,650 tubewells for which agreements have been entered into under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme. These tubewells will be concentrated mainly in the four States of the Gangetic Plain, namely, Bihar, U.P. Punjab and Pepsu. Arrangements for construction have now been made in respect of 2,000 tubewells approved under the 1952 programme.

15. Besides the TCA tubewells, a programme for the construction of about 1,365 tubewells has been undertaken in the States of U.P.. Bihar, Punjab and Bombay. The execution of the programme was entrusted to the Associated Tubewells in the first three States while in Bombay it was allotted to National Tubewells. The progress made so far is shown in th following statement:—

Name of State	No. of tubewells	No. of wells completed
U. P.	440	221
Punjab	225	138
Bihar	300	96
Bombay	400	26

Experience so far has shown that there is often a considerable time lag between construction and powering, and between powering and the actual use of a tubewell.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

16. The Plan had envisaged the reclamation of 1·4 million acres through the Central Tractor Organisation and 1·2 million acres through State Tractor Organisation. The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 2·55 lakh acres during 1951-52 and 1·59 lakh acres upto April 1953 in the following States.

(In acres)

	1951-52	1952-53 (upto to April 20, 1953)
Madhya Pradesh	72,004	38,795
U. P.	59,417	35,230
Madhya Bharat	44,526	58,807
Bhopal	79,420	25,897
	255,367	158,729

17. Reclamation programmes offer opportunities for settlements along new and progressive lines. In the Nainital Tarai of Uttar Pradesh, for instance, about 100,000 acres infested with wild animals and malignant malaria have been converted into prosperous cooperative colonies and flourishing State farms. 2,613 families consisting mainly of displaced persons, political sufferers and ex-servicemen have been settled in well laid out colonies. Adequate provision for communications has been made by the construction of 38 miles of metalled and 43 miles of unmetalled roads. For irrigation, 29 tube-wells have been sunk. A large part of the area has also been provided with electrical power. A large State farm of about 16,500 acres divided into three blocks has been started in the reclaimed area.

18. In Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal, much of the land belongs to cultivators. In these States, it is understood that 99 per cent. of the area reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation is now under cultivation.

19. Many of the assumptions made in working out the cost and economics of the programme of the Central Tractor Organisation need re-examination. A committee has recently been set up to go into these matters.

20. Accurate figures regarding the reclamation programmes carried out by State by Tractor Organisations are not yet available. Several State Governments maintain fleets of tractors with which they undertake not only reclamation but also mechanical cultivation of land for the benefit of private parties, and in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat follow-up cultivation in areas reclaimed by Central Tractor Organisation is carried out. The statement below shows the number of State tractors in States where fairly large fleets are maintained.

State	No. of tractors owned.
Madras	299
Bombay	256
U. P.	492
Punjab	89
Madhya Pradesh	100
Assam	40
Hyderabad	51
Madhya Bharat	27

The progress of work in most of the States has been rather slow because experienced technical personnel are not readily available and it has proved difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for repairs and the supply of spare parts.

21. Contour bunding which is most valuable in areas of scanty rainfall has been carried out on an extensive scale in Bombay where during the year 1951-52 about 50,000 acres were bunded at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. The U.P. Government spent about Rs. 6·67 lakhs on bunding 6,300 acres in Bundelkhand. In Madhya Pradesh a number of schemes for the construction of new paddy bunds and rabi embankments have been undertaken. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent and about 10,000 acres of land were benefited.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILISERS

22. The use of fertilisers has developed fairly rapidly during the past few years and by 1952 annual consumption of ammonium sulphate and super-phosphate appears to have reached about 2·5 lakhs tons and 30,000 tons respectively. Among Part A States, Madras uses about 100,000 tons and U.P. and Bombay about 30,000 tons of ammonium sulphate every year. But in some other States where there is great scope for the use of fertilisers, *e.g.*, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, the cultivators have been slow to take to them. One chief difficulty experienced in the popularization of fertilisers is the cultivator's lack of adequate purchasing power. A scheme of deferred payment has, therefore, been evolved to enable the State to supply fertilisers to the cultivators on loan, the payment being collected either in cash or kind after the harvest.

SEED SCHEMES

23. In 1951-52 distribution of improved seeds was undertaken in most of the States. Information regarding quantities distributed has been received from some States and is given below:—

	tons
U. P.	25,000
Madras	11,962
Madhya Pradesh	6,078
Assam	1,250
Hyderabad	5,267
Madhya Bharat	4,545

From the aspect of the GMF campaign, seed production and distribution programmes are not adequately organised.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

24. The 'key village' scheme, the establishment of *'Gosadans'*, the campaign against rinderpest, and the opening of more veterinary dispensaries are the principal items in the programme for the improvement of livestock.

The key village scheme aims at establishing throughout the country a number of centres, each consisting of three or four villages, where breeding will be confined to a few superior bulls of known pedigree and all other bulls will be removed or castrated. To accelerate progress and to reduce the number of bulls required the technique of artificial insemination is employed. The Plan provides for 600 key villages and 150 artificial insemination centres. During the period under review, 222 key villages and 96 artificial insemination centres have been organised.

Of the 160 *Gosadans* contemplated in the Plan, 18 have so far been sanctioned.

25. It is hoped to eradicate rinderpest by large scale vaccination with the newly evolved lapinised vaccine. Arrangements have been made at Izatnager for large-scale manufacture of this vaccine and the necessary equipment has been obtained through F.A.O. and by direct purchase.

26. As regards dairying, a pilot project has been taken up by the ICAR to provide milk of good quality at a reasonable price to the citizens of Delhi. A dairy equipped with a pasteurising plant has been established under the ICAR with 40 sales depots in the town.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

27. Schemes for the consolidation of holdings have been incorporated in the Plans of Pepsu, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. In Pepsu and U.P. the preliminary arrangements are being completed but the work has not yet started. In the Punjab about 12 lakhs acres are reported to have been consolidated by 1951-52. Information concerning the work done in Bombay has not yet been received.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

28. Owing to the operation of land reform legislation and money-lenders Acts, the private sources of agricultural finance have been curtailed. Efforts have, therefore, been made by the State and Central Governments to provide credit facilities in other ways, more especially by increasing cooperative credit. The Reserve Bank which advanced only Rs. 1·5 lakhs in 1946-47 loaned out about Rs. 12 crores to agricultural societies in 1951-52. All-India figures of the loans advanced by cooperative societies are available only up to the year 1950-51, but figures relating to the States of Madras and Bombay, show that as compared with 1950-51 advances made by Cooperative Societies in 1951-52 increased by about 25 per cent. Membership has also been enlarged. Other States have progressed but at slower rates. To ensure progress on sound lines the Reserve Bank of India has examined the condition of the cooperative credit movement in almost all the States and in consultation

with them is working out a programme for expanding credit facilities.

29. The Reserve Bank at present advances loans only for short term purposes. These are made available at 1½ per cent. so that the rate to the ultimate borrower may not be high. It does not grant accommodation for medium term purposes. A bill to amend the Reserve Bank Act so as to make this possible has been introduced in Parliament.

30. As regards long term loans not much progress can be said to have been made even in Madras and Bombay. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided in the Plan to assist the growth of cooperative facilities for long term finance.

FORESTS

31. On the abolition of zamindari, large areas of private forests have vested in State Governments, particularly those of Madhya Pradesh, U.P., and Bihar, The steps have to be taken to strengthen the forest administration with a view to the efficient management of these areas. U.P. and Bihar report the creation of four and six forest divisions respectively.

32. The exploitation of the North Andaman forests has progressed satisfactorily and about 7,500 tons of hard and soft wood were extracted and exported to the main land during 1951-52. An expedition to the Nicobar Islands has revealed that India can obtain about 30,000 tons of timber annually from these islands.

SOIL CONSERVATION

33. The Plan includes a special provision of Rs. 2 crores for soil conservation. A desert afforestation research station has been established at Jodhpur to deal with the problems created by the advance of the Rajputana desert and a soil conservation branch has been created at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. Soil conservation demonstration centres are being set up in Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Delhi.

34. Detailed proposals for the setting up of the Central Organisation for land utilisation and soil conservation recommended by the Planning Commission are at present under consideration. Other schemes for soil conservation will be initiated by this organisation in consultation with State Governments.

35. In Bombay where the major part of the area is rain-fed and a number of districts are exposed to scarcity conditions, contour bunding and dry farming programmes are being expanded.

FISHERIES

36. In respect of marine fisheries, the construction of the two large cold storage and ice plants at Calicut and Bangalore is nearing

completion. Mechanisation of country craft in Bombay is making satisfactory progress. Danish trawlers belonging to the West Bengal Government are bringing in increased catches and the Japanese trawler operating in the Arabian sea is reported to be doing well. The refitting of the Government of India trawlers with a view to using them for bull trawling has been taken in hand. A team of fisheries officers of the maritime States headed by the Fisheries Development Adviser of the Government of India, visited a number of countries in Europe, America, and Japan to select equipment and personnel for the execution of the fisheries schemes included in the Plan and to be financed under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement. After their return, arrangements have been finalised for the purchase of equipment and recruitment of four fishing technicians from Japan for bull trawling operations. In addition, the services of a British technician have been obtained by the Government of India for exploratory and experimental fishing operations with various types of gear. A project for fisheries development has been sanctioned as part of the Norweigian aid programme for Travancore-Cochin at a total cost of Rs. 38 lakhs.

37. As regards inland fisheries the stocking of the Mettur reservoir is in progress. In U.P., the State Government have undertaken to stock canal reservoirs. Steps have been taken in Orissa and Bihar for large scale collection of fry for stocking new area.

RELIEF FOR SCARCITY AFFECTED AREAS

38. During the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 some of the States experienced scarcity conditions. To assist them in affording relief the Central Government sanctioned loans and grants as shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1951-52	1952-53	
	(Grant)	(Loans)	(Grant)
Assam	18·84	...	10·63
Bihar	22·50	...	13·50
Madras	...	200·0	47·03
West Bengal	...	...	40·51
Rajasthan	...	12·98	3·92
Saurashtra	...	50·0	30·50
Ajmer	...	...	75·34
TOTAL	41·34	262·98	221·43

39. During the year 1952-53, the Government of India deputed teams of officers to tour scarcity affected areas and study in detail the nature and extent of the distress and to recommend suitable measures for providing relief. The teams visited Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, West Bengal and Bombay and submitted their reports which are under consideration.

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

DURING 1952 two developments took place which are closely interrelated and whose significance is likely to grow as time passes. These were, the initiation of the first group of rural community projects and the provision on a large scale of training facilities for village level and other extension workers. The basic ideas underlying these suggestions were set out in the Draft Outline of the Five Year Plan which was published in July, 1951. At that stage, however, definite programmes had still to take shape. In the closing months of 1951-52 the Ford Foundation came forward with proposals to assist in the establishment of 25 extension training centres and 15 extension development blocks. Community projects also found the pride of place in the Technical Co-operation Agreement signed between India and the United States early in January, 1952. After a few months' practical work, it bacame possible to integrate community development and extension into a single well-knit programme for which the Five Year Plan in its final form set apart a sum of Rs. 90 crores.

.2. At present 30 extension training centres are at work. 1324 village level workers and 66 supervisory personnel are under training. So far 946 village level workers and 180 supervisory personnel have completed their training and begun work in project areas.

3. At the end of 1951-52 fifty-five areas were selected for intensive development in different parts of the country. A project area generally consists of one or more recognised administrative units and represents about 300 villages with a population of about 300,000 and a total area of about 450 to 500 sq. miles. A project area is divided into three development blocks of about 100 villages each. Although the total number of community projects begun during 1952 is described as 55, in fact these represent 81 different centres at which work is in progress. A statement at the end of this chapter lists the areas in which intensive community development work has been undertaken in the first phase.

4. The summer months of 1952 were occupied mainly with selection and training of personnel—village level workers, project executive officers and technical staff—and throughout the country work began on the last birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, namely, October 2, 1952.

5. It is too early yet to present a quantitative assessment of the work which has been undertaken in community project areas. Agricultural operations for the *rabi* season were well advanced when the projects commenced. In the next progress report it should be possible to indicate precisely the advance achieved in the development of minor irrigation, intensive cultivation, village communications and welfare services and in the mobilisation of voluntary labour for community works. There is, however, little doubt that throughout the country community projects and the development of extension services are seen as a new and important development, as a major source of energy and a pre-eminent method for national reconstruction, for, it is recognised that, while official agencies can guide and help, the key to rapid social and economic progress lies in the hands of the people. Increasingly, the main emphasis in community project programmes upon the exercise of initiative and leadership in constructive effort by the people themselves. There is encouraging evidence already of wide-spread public participation, of willingness on the part of all sections of the village community to work together for common tasks and of a rapid growth in the volume of voluntary welfare activities. In the chapter on Public Co-operation will be found listed some outstanding recent examples of voluntary effort on the part of rural communities in community projects as well as in other areas.

6. Community projects and extension services mark a vital phase in the reorientation of district administration for welfare and development programmes. An integrated approach to the problems of the villager calls for the requisite administrative machinery and methods, for, their real test lies in the practical results they attain in co-operation with the people. The success of community development and extension programmes turns to no small extent upon the efficiency with which the administration carries out the tasks assigned to it, for instance, in such matters as the organisation of supplies, taking knowledge and assistance to village communities, building up initiative and organisation from below and adapting general programmes to local needs and conditions.

7. An aspect which, in the light of recent experience, needs to be stressed is the observance of priorities between development schemes in community project areas. The major objective of community development are the practice of scientific agriculture on the largest possible scale and increase of agricultural production. It is the measure in which effect is concentrated above all upon increase of production and increase of employment that the intensive effort prescribed for a period of three years in community project areas is likely to leave behind marks of permanence and continuity. Without this priority receiving the attention needed, it is difficult in

village conditions to sustain welfare activities or to maintain new services which may be organised quickly enough as the first response of the local people to a new programme. It is important, therefore, that project authorities everywhere should devote special care to the introduction of improved agricultural methods—use of good seed, fertilisers, manure, etc., the building up of co-operative movement and to the development of a competent village agency representing the village community as a whole along the lines suggested in the Five Year Plan for carrying out village programmes. Another aspect to which from now on special attention needs to be paid is the implementation of porgrammes for land reform, minimum wages and expansion of employment opportunities for landless agricultural workers and others.

8. In a programme which covers every aspect of the life of the rural community, evaluation presents several difficult problems. Wherever possible, a system of quantitative assessment needs to be developed urgently. The main reliance for such assessment must be placed on the authorities in charge of the individual projects. The National Sample Survey can also render valuable service. An independent unit outside the Community Projects Administration known as the Programme Evaluation Organisation has been recently set up by the Planning Commission with the assistance of the Ford Foundation for carrying out systematic evaluation of work done in community projects and other intensive development schemes. For developing methods and techniques of evaluation and for carrying out its programme, the organisation has selected 9 centres, of which 14 are located in community project areas and 5 in other extension projects. A list of these centres is given at the end of this chapter. In each selected area there will be a Project Evaluation Officer who will carry out continuous evaluation of the work in that area.

9. In the Five Year Plan, community development has been described as the method and rural extension as the agency through which the Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages. They have now been integrated into a single national programme. The Plan envisaged that during the period 1953—56 120,000 villages would be brought within the operations of the National Extension Service. The community projects commenced in 1952-53 and the additional fifty-five development blocks which are being taken up in 1953-54 together account for about 300 development blocks of about 100 villages each. It is proposed to take up 180 development blocks during 1953-54, 70 during 1954-55 and 450 during 1955-56 and to establish in these the necessary extension organisation. From these development blocks it is proposed to select 150 blocks in 1954-55 and 250 in 1955-

56 for more intensive development involving a higher rate of development expenditure. The entire programme is now being worked out in detail in consultation with State Governments.

10. A programme as comprehensive as that now drawn up for providing extension services to the entire country over a period of perhaps 8 or 10 years cannot but exert a profound influence on national development. It makes altogether new demands, in terms both of magnitude and quality of effortt, upon the administration; equally, it calls for new attitudes towards work and for equal opportunities for different sections of the community. In one other direction the programme will have an immediate impact. The training programmes provided in the plans of State Governments for personnel needed for extension activities in agriculture, co-operation, health, education and cottage and small scale industries will be insufficient for meeting the requirements of the new extension and community development schemes. One of the first tasks during 1953-54 in the States should, therefore, be to recast the programmes orginally drawn up and to undertake the necessary expansion in co-operation with the Central Government.

I—List of Areas Selected in 1952-53 for Intensive Development Under the Community Development Programme

S. No.	State	Area	Population lakhs)	Remarks
1	Assam .	1. Cachar District (P) . .	3·13	State Government have been asked to cover 7·74 lakhs.
		2. Darrang District (P) . .	1·01	
		3. Garo Hills (D) . . .	0·27	Backward Area.
		4. Gola ghat (D) . . .	0·37	Backward Area.
2	Bihar . .	1. Pusa-Samashpur (P) . .	5·17	
		2. Ranchi District (P) . .	2·07	
		3. Bihar-Ekangasarai (P) . .	4·61	
		4. Bhabusa-Mohania (P) .	1·96	
		5. Santhal Pergs. (D) . .	0·37	Backward Area.
3	Bombay .	1. Meshana District (P) . .	2·46	
		2. Kolhapur District (P) . .	2·26	State Government asked to increase to 12·57 lakhs.
		3. Thana Colaba (P) . .	2·09	
		4. Belgaum District (P) . .	2·68	
		5. Sabarkantha District (D) .	0·72	
4	Madhya Pradesh.	1. Raipur District (P) . .	2·53	State Government asked to increase to 8·70 lakhs.
		2. Hoshangabad District (P) .	1·55	
		3. Amravati District (P) . .	3·05	
		4. Bastar District (P) .	1·06	Backward Area.
5	Madras .	1. Kurnool District (P) . .	9·25	
		2. Coimbatore District (P) .	5·63	
		3. Malabar District (P) . .	5·98	
		4. East Godaveri District (P) .	7·00	
		5. South Kanara District (P) .	6·18	
		6. Madurai District (P) . .	3·96	
6	Orissa . .	1. Kalahandi District (P) .	1·72	State Government asked to increase the population to 8·70 lakhs.
		2. Bhadrak District (P) . .	1·74	
		3. Russelkonda District (P) .	1·40	
7	Punjab. .	1. Sonepat (Project) . .	2·54	
		2. Batala	3·43	State Government have been asked to cover 4·13 lakhs.
		3. Jagadhari (Project) . .	2·51	
		4. Nawanshahr (Project) . .	2·58	
		5. Nelokheri (D) . . .	0·75	
		6. Faridabad (D) . . .	Awaited.	
8	Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur District (P) .	3·88	
		2. Azamgarh District (P) .	3·96	State Government asked to cover a total population of 17·40 lakhs.
		3. Faizabad District (P) . .	3·19	
		4. Manipuri District (P) . .	3·00	
		5. Jhansi District (P) . .	1·81	
		6. Almora District (P) . .	1·31	Backward Area.

P. Project area.
D. Development block.

I—List of Areas Selected in 1952-53 for Intensive Development Under the Community Development Programme—*contd.*

S. No.	State	Area	Population (lakhs)	Remarks
9	West Bengal	1. Baruipur (Composite block)	0·79	
		2. Jhargram (Composite block)	0·31	
		3. Gushkara (Composite block)	0·74	State Government have been asked to cover a total population of 6·00 lakhs.
		4. Saktighar (Composite block)	0·66	
		5. Nalhati (Composite block)	0·62	
		6. Ahmedapur (Composite block)	0·32	
		7. Md. Bazar (Composite block)	0·34	
		8. Fulia (Composite block)	0·49	
10	Hyderabad	1. Nizamsnagar (P)	1·37	State Government asked to cover a total population of 5·40 lakhs.
		2. Tungabhadra (P)	0·80	
		3. Mulug (D)	0·40	Backward Area.
11	Madhya Bharat	1. Raipur (P).	1·19	State Government asked to cover 4·00 lakhs.
		2. Harsi (P)	1·48	
12	Mysore	1. Shimoga District (P)	1·30	
13	PEPSU	1. Dhuri District (P)	3·26	
14	Rajasthan	1. Rajsamand (D)	0·66	
		2. Sumerpur (D)	1·12	State Government asked to cover 6·77 lakhs.
		3. Raisinghunagar (D)	0·62	
		4. Dungerpur (D)	0·75	
		5. Baran (D)	0·79	
		6. Alwar (D)	0·53	
		7. Hindaun (D)	0·79	Backarward Area.
15	Saurashtra	1. Manavadar-Vanthali (Project)	1·29	State Government asked to cover 2·90 lakhs.
16	Travancore-Cochin.	1. Kunnathanad (P)	7·66	
		2. Neyyathinkara (P)	6·50	
17	Ajmer	1. Ajmer Sub-Division (D)	1·17	
18	Bilaspur (Simla Hills).	1. Bilaspur (D)	0·40	
19	Bhopal	1. Sehore and Raisen Districts (P)	2·47	State Government asked to cover 2·9 lakhs.
20	Coorg	1. Shanirarsantha (Block)	0·75	State Government asked to cover 0·97 lakhs.
21	Delhi	1. Alipur (D)	3·60	
22	Himachal Pradesh.	1. Sirmur and Mandi Districts (P).	1·25	
23	Kutch	1. Bhuj-Nakhtarana (D)	0·85	
24	Manipur	1. Thoubal Tehsil (D)	0·77	State Government asked to cover 0·97 lakhs.
25	Tripura	1. Saddar Tehsil	0·55	Backward Area.
26	Vindhya Pradesh..	1. Nagoa and Rajurag (D)	0·71	
27	NEFA	1. Abhor District (D)	·113	Backward Area.
28	Jammu and Kashmir.			

P. Project area.
D. Development Block,

II—LIST OF EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS TAKEN UP IN 1952-53 WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

State	Location of project, *i.e.*, etc.	Area in sq. miles	Population
1. Bombay . .	(*i*) Training centre at Agril. Instt. Anand. (*ii*) Project in charactar tract in Cujerat.	About 100 villages . 278 sq. miles.	2,79,000
2. Madhya Pradesh.	Village Sinderahi in Chanda Distt.	100 villages 155 sq. miles.	43,338
3. Uttar Pradesh .	Bakshi-ka-Talab, near Lucknow	200 villages 79·74 sq. miles.	51,440
4. West Bengal	Burdwan Farm . . .	100 villages 62 sq. miles.	54,000
5. Mysore . .	Malavath Taluk Mandhya Distt.	100 villages 178 sq. miles.	1,10,485
6. Assam . .	Rangiya in Kamrup Distt. .	113 villages 113·9 sq. miles.	52,000
7. Bihar . .	Villages of Bihta Bikran and	100 villages 66 sq. miles.	1,11,740
8. Orissa . .	Kendrapara in Cuttack . .	141 village 8100 sq. miles.	
9. Hyderabad. .	Kukatapalli, 5-6 miles from Hyderabad.	120 villages 256 sq. miles	1,20,847
10. Pepsu . .	Bhadson Tehsil Nabha . .	139 villages 148 sq. miles.	42,854
11. Madhya Bharat	Harsi in Gwalior Distt. . .	106 villages 110 sq. miles.	38,046
12. Travancore-Cochin	Havelikarain Quilon Distt. .	45 Pakuthies 275 sq. miles.	6,63,446
13. Vindhya Pradesh	Nowgong and neighbouring area	142 villages 200 sq. miles.	39,300
14. Bhopal . .	Within a radius of 8 miles from Obeidullahganj.	134 villages 187 sq. miles.	23,950
15. Himachal Pradesh	Strip between Kufri and Narkanda	275 villages 91·8 sq. miles.	26,796

III—LIST OF SELECTED EVALUATION CENTRES

State	Location
1. Assam . . .	Cachar District (Sonai–Silchar–Hailakandi Tehsils).
2. West Bengal . .	Block in Birbhum-District (Sadar Sub-division).
3. Bihar	Pusa-Samastipur-Begusarai area.
4. Orissa . . .	Balasore District.
5. Madras . . .	Coimbatore (Gobid—Erode—Bhawani—Dharajinran Tehsils Project).
6. Madras . . .	East Godavari (Kakinanda-Peddapuram) Project.
7. Mysore . . .	Vishesehwarya Canal Farm.
8. Travancore-Cochin .	Kunnathunad-Chalakud (Trichur District).
9. Hyderabad*. . .	Kukatpalli, about 5-6 miles from Hyderabad.
10. Bombay . . .	Kolhapur.
11. Saurashtra . .	Sorath (Manavadar-Vankath Mahal).
12. Rajasthan . . .	Sawai Madhopur.
13. Madhya Pradesh .	Amraoti Morsi-Daryapur.
14. Punjab . . .	Gurdaspur (Batala)—Tehsil.
15. Pepsu* . . .	Bhadson.
16. Himachal Pradesh* .	Block on the strip—between Kufri and Harakanda.
18. Vindhya Pradesh* .	Block within a radius of 25 miles from Nowgong.
19. Madhya Bharat . .	Nimar District (Rajpur-Kasraward Tehsils).

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*Intensive development blocks.

CHAPTER IV

IRRIGATION AND POWER

1. GENERAL

THE FIRST Five Year Plan included, mainly, project which were already under construction, on which considerable sums of money had already been spent and which could be expected to yield additional food at an early date. Large multi-purpose projects were phased with a view to early completion of their irrigation aspects. The total cost of all the Irrigation and Power Schemes (including Multi-purpose Schemes) under construction is Rs. 765 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 153 crores had already been spent up to March 1951. During the two years 1951—53, a sum of about Rs. 190 crores has been spent on these projects against Rs. 206 crores envisaged in the Plan out of a total provision of Rs. 518 crores for the five year period for schemes under construction. In terms of expenditure incurred, therefore, the progress in the implementation of the Plan has been satisfactory.

2. In terms of benefits, although the full quantum will be achieved only on completion of the works, perhaps a little later, on full development, it is satisfactory to note that the targets fixed for the year 1952-53 have been substantially attained. It was anticipated that 239,000 kW of new power plant would be installed by 1952-53. Against this 315.000 kW have actually been installed including 50,000 kW at the Bokaro thermal station of the Damodar Valley Project. Under irrigation, the target for 1952-53 was 1·89 million acres of irrigated acreage. Against this, on the basis of information available which is not quite complete 1·42 million acres have actually been irrigated. While Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have done slightly better than anticipated, Bihar, Madras, Rajasthan and the Damodar Valley Project have lagged behind.

3. In terms of work done at site, good progress is reported on the Multi-purpose Projects and on some of the projects in Bombay, Madras and Saurashtra. Mysore, Hyderabad and Rajasthan are backward mainly on account of financial reasons.

4. Statements I, II and III show important particulars of progress made on Multi-purpose Projects, on State Irrigation Projects and on State Power Projects during the period 1951—53. The programme of expenditure for the current year 1953-54 has also been indicated.

The total expenditure on Irrigation and Power Projects (including Multi-purpose Projects) is as follows:—

	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Plan figure (Rs. in lakhs)
1951-52	82,86 (actual)	85,00
1952-53	107,16 (revised budget)	121,00
1953-54	116,53 (budget)	127,00

5. Figures of expenditure for 1951-52 relate to actuals, those for 1952-53 are in accordance with the revised budget. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has granted two loans on account of the Damodar Valley Project, namely, $ 18·5 million in 1949-50 and $ 19·5 million in 1952-53.

6. Statement IV shows the development of power plant capacity, in public utilities, during the period 1950—53.

NEW PROJECTS

7. Of the five new projects included in the Plan the Chambal, the Koyna, the Kosi, the Rihand and the Krishna, little progress in actual construction has been made in the years 1951—53. A Committee appointed by the Planning Commission to examine the Krishna-Pennar Project submitted a report and futher investigations, recommended by the Committee, are in progress. Negotiations between the Governments of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan in connection with the Chambal Project have led to an agreement between the two States on the distribution of irrigation waters, to be made available by the project, on a 50 : 50 basis.

8. Among the recommendations made by the Planning Commission the proposal to establish an Irrigation Development (Ways and Means) Fund has met with general approval but no definite action has been taken by any State Government except in Madhya Pradesh where a Non-lapsable Fund has been established with a small contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs a year.

9. Following the recommendations of the Planning Commission egarding the levy of betterment fee on all new irrigation projects, egislation has been enacted in Bombay, Punjab and Hyderabad. Madras, Uttar Pradesh. West Bengal, Rajasthan and Pepsu have rafted bills which are under consideration. The necessary legis-ation already exists in Mysore. The Governments of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin have accepted the principle f Betterment Fee.

10. A study of the economics of tube well schemes, both existing nd proposed, has recently been initiated by the Planning Commis-ion. It appears that it would be necessary to levy a betterment ee on all tube well projects to avoid heavy losses on their operation.

11. A brief description of the progress made during 1951—53 on the Multi-purpose Projects and State Irrigation and Power Projects follows.

2. MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS

12. *Bhakra-Nangal Project.*—Work on the Bhakra-Nangal Project is proceeding satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 31.14 lakhs has been spent on this project during the two years 1951—53; the total expenditure to end of March 1953 being about Rs. 55,00 lakhs.

The project consists of (*a*) The Bhakra dam across the Sutlej, (*b*) The Nangal dam, 8 miles lower down, (*c*) Nangal power channel, (*d*) Two power houses on the Nangal canal, (*e*) Transmission lines and (*f*) Bhakra canal system.

At the Bhakra dam site, the ~~two~~ 50′ diameter diversion tunnels are in an advanced stage of completion. Work in the river bed should start next winter after the flow of the Sutlej has been diverted through the tunnels.

The Nangal dam has been completed except for the installation of gates which will be in position within a year. On the Nangal power channel, work is proceeding according to schedule on the excavation of the canal, its lining and the construction of cross drainage works.

At both power houses No. 1 and 2, the excavation for the foundation has been completed and a good part of the super-structure of power house No. 1 has been completed. Part of the generating equipment for these power houses and the material for transmission lines have been received at site. According to present expectations, the power house No. 1 and a large part of the main transmission system will be commissioned by the middle of 1954.

Work on the Bhakra canals comprising 518 miles of main and branch canals and 2,000 miles of distributary channels is also proceeding according to schedule. It is expected that most of the channels will be completed in time to provide non-perennial supplies to the Bhakra areas during 1954. Partial irrigation has already commenced. About 19,000 acres were irrigated in 1951-52 and about 100,000 acres during 1952-53.

13. *The Harike Barrage.*—at the confluence of the rivers Sutlej and Beas has been completed except for the installation of gates. Work on the Ferozepore Feeder and the Bakhu Canal is proceeding satisfactorily.

14. *Damodar Valley Project.*—Work on the Damodar Valley Project is making good progress. An expenditure of Rs. 29,22 lakhs has been incurred during 1951—53 bringing the total up-to-date expenditure on the project to about Rs. 46,000 lakhs.

The project involves the ultimate construction of 8 dams on the Damodar and its distributaries, a thermal station at Bokaro and an irrigation system. The first phase of the project as included in the Plan comprises of: (*a*) the Bokaro thermal station of 150,000 kW capacity, (*b*) Tilaiya dam with a power station, (*c*) the Konar dam, (*d*) the Maithon dam with a power house, (*e*) the Panchet Hill dam, (*f*) Durgapur barrage and canals and (*g*) Transmission line system.

The construction of the Bokaro thermal station with 3×50,000 kW generating sets and 6×300,000 lbs/hr. boilers is nearing completion. The supply of power from this station commenced early in 1953 when one unit of 50,000 kW was put in commission.

The construction of the Tilaiya dam has been completed. The hydro power station with two generating sets of 2,000 kW each has also been commissioned. An area of about 5,000 acres was irrigated from this dam during 1952-53.

The Konar dam, the reservoir behind which will provide cooling water for the Bokaro thermal station, will be ready by June 1953. More than half of the earth work and about 2/3rd of the concrete have been laid. The storage already provided is sufficient for the needs of the Bokaro thermal plant already installed.

The construction work on the Maithon dam is in full swing. The winter flow of the river has been diverted through a tunnel. Work on the right dyke is nearing completion. The entire work is scheduled to be completed by June 1954 and the hydro electric station by March 1955. The construction of the Panchet Hill Dam and the Durgapur Barrage and canals is at its early stages.

Over 150 miles of the main transmission lines have already been erected and good progress made on another length of 92 miles. Five grid sub-stations and four receiving stations have already been brought into operation. The entire system is expected to be ready by June 1953.

15. *Hirakud Project.*—The up-to-date expenditure on the Hirakud project is over Rs. 24,00 lakhs out of which Rs. 18,08 lakhs have been spent in the period 1951—53. After the completion of all preliminary works, work on the earthen and concrete dams is well under-way. Work on the left dyke is nearly completed while on the right dyke more than half is finished.

cultivation of *Rabi* crops. The State Government are of the view that these schemes have been very popular in the State and have enthused the people more than any other field of development included in the Plan.

22. *Punjab.*—The actual expenditure incurred during 1951—53 is Rs. 1,88 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 3,26 lakhs included in the Plan. The area actually irrigated during 1952-53 from these schemes was 238,000 acres, much above the target in the Plan of 176,000 acres. There is some delay, however, in the completion of tubewell schemes.

23. *Uttar Pradesh.*—A sum of Rs. 661 lakhs has been spent during the years 1951—53 out of a total of Rs. 19,11 lakhs provided in the Plan. Progress on various schemes has been good.

The following schemes undertaken, since about 1948, have been completed:—

(*i*) 100 state tubewells in Gorakhpur.

(*ii*) 803 miles extension of Sarda Canal.

(*iii*) Pratapgarh branch.

(*iv*) Saprar dam, Lalitpur dam and Nagwa dam.

(*v*) Other schemes.

Work on the 600 tubewells in Western districts and 1,062 miles extension of Sarda Canal is also nearing completion, that on 50 additional tubewells in Tubewell Circle and the Kabrai scheme being in fairly advanced stage.

An additional area of 585,000 acres has been brought under irrigation during 1952-53 against the target figure of 528,000 acres.

24. *West Bengal.*—An expenditure of Rs. 5,89 lakhs has been incurred during 1951—53 out of Rs. 15,37 lakhs included in the Five Year Plan. Work on the Mayurakshi Project is proceeding according to programme, irrigation having been provided to 100,000 acres of land during 1951-52.

The Suvankar Danra scheme and a part of the Sonarpu-Arrah-Panch Malta scheme are also nearing completion. Other works are held up on account of financial difficulties. Among other schemes, a number of minor irrigation schemes have, however, been completed.

Against a target of 360,000 acres to be irrigated in West Bengal during the year 1952-53, the actual irrigation in that year was nil. An area of 120,000 acres could have been irrigated by the Mayurakshi Project, but on account of adequate and timely rainfall, the cultivators did not take any irrigation supply.

Part "B" States

25. *Hyderabad.*—Out of a total provision of Rs. 24,79 lakhs in the Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 8,40 lakhs has been incurred during 1951—53. Work on Bendsura project is nearing completion and that on Koilsagar and minor irrigation works is fairly well advanced. Progress on other schemes is slow.

The Tungabhadra dam on the Hyderabad side is nearing completion but work on the canals is behind schedule. Only 14 miles have been excavated out of a total of 173 miles. Meanwhile, the waters to be stored at the dam can be utilised for irrigation in the Krishna delta for raising a second crop. The Governments of Madras and Hyderabad have been asked to work out a joint scheme for this purpose. The Hyderabad Government have been given additional assistance in order to expedite the construction of the canals.

About 80 per cent. of the work on the Rajolibunda diversion anicut has been completed. The construction of the canal is making good progress upto mile 48.

Work on the excavation of foundations for the Kaddam dam (Godavari First Phase) on the masonry of the face wall and of earth backing of the composite dam are in progress. The first 40 miles length of the canal and the cross drainage works are under construction.

26. *Jammu and Kashmir.*—An expenditure of Rs. 107 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan out of a total provision of Rs. 340*lakhs during the Plan period. The major schemes in progress are the Sindh hydro electric scheme and the Kishtwa Canal scheme.

27. *Madhya Bharat.*—Out of Rs. 428 lakhs provided in the Plan a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs spent during the two years 1951—53. Progress is slow.

28. *Mysore.*—The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 7,16 lakhs. Of this, an expenditure of Rs. 2,06 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan. The progress on most of the schemes has not been keeping pace with the programme visualised in the Plan. This aspect is under the examination of the Planning Commission; however, an additional area of 8,000 acres has been brought under irrigation against a target of 7,000 acres in the Plan.

29. *PEPSU.*—An expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs has been incurred out of a provision in the Plan of Rs. 34 lakhs.

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*The figures of Rs. 206 lakhs shown in the volume 'Development Schemes in the First Five Year Plan' is only the outlay on Irrigation schemes financed by the Central Loans. The figure now indicated is the total provision under the Jammu and Kashmir plan.

More than half of the work of excavation of the canal system has been completed. The construction of masonry works and cross drainage works is in progress.

The first phase of power development from the Hirakud dam provides for an installation of 1,23,000 kW of which 48,000 kW will be installed in the period of the Plan. According to present expectations, both irrigation and power will be available from the Hirakud Project in 1955 as envisaged in the Plan.

3. STATE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Part "A" States

16. *Assam.*—An expenditure of Rs. 54 lakhs has been incurred during the two years 1951—53 out of a total provision in the Five Year Plan of Rs. 200 lakhs. Good progress has been made on the scheme for flood protection and drainage; 68,000 acres have actually benefited against 30,000 acres anticipated in the Plan. Construction of protection works for Dibrugarh town has not yet been taken in hand; material has, however, been collected at site.

17. *Bihar.*—The expenditure during the two years 1951—53 is Rs. 401 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 973 lakhs for the Plan period. Out of 10 schemes included in the Plan, one has been completed; another is nearing completion; the rest are in progress. An additional area of 146,115 acres have already been brought under irrigation against 180,600 acres anticipated in the Plan.

In North Bihar, by the end of December 1952, 144 out of a total of 300 tubewells had been bored. Progress is slower than anticipated originally. However, 200 tubewells are expected to be energized by June 1953 and 50 more are proposed to be worked by diesel engines. In South Bihar, at the end of December 1952, 195 out of a total of 200 tubewells were in actual use. On account of favourable rainfall in 1952, the area actually irrigated was, however, much less than anticipated. Progress on drainage of Chours and other irrigation schemes has been slower than anticipated. Against a target of 136,300 acres only 89,160 acres have so far been benefited.

18. *Bombay.*—Progress has been good on most of the schemes. The actual expenditure during 1951—53 is Rs. 4,60 lakhs. 70 per cent. of the work on the Gangapur dam has been completed; excavation of permanent waste weir and work on the left and right bank outlets are in progress. About half of the work on the Kolchi weir and Ranand tank has been completed. Excavation for foundation of weir at Wanakbori for the Mahi Right-bank canal project has been started. About one-third of the work on the Ghataprabha left bank canal project has so far been completed.

Work on the weir across the Tapi in the Lower Tapi Valley Project is making good progress; 400 miles of canals have been excavated out of a total length of 600 miles. The construction of drainage crossings and distributaries is also proceeding satisfactorily. It is expected that the canals will be opened in June 1953 as envisaged in the Plan.

19. *Madhya Pradesh.*—Progress on irrigation schemes has been slow. An expenditure of only Rs. 23 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan out of a total provision of Rs. 3,08 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has, however, been provided for expenditure in 1953-54.

20. *Madras.*—An expenditure of Rs. 18,32 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years of the Plan out of a total of Rs. 34,08 lakhs provided in the Plan. Good progress is maintained on most schemes.

The Cauvery delta drainage scheme has been completed. The Lower Bhavani Project, the Tungabhadra Project and the Romperu drainage schemes are nearing completion. 75 per cent. of the work on the Malampuzha Project has been done. It is observed, however, that only 7,000 acres have been brought under irrigation against a target of 42,000 acres for the year 1952-53.

The work on the Tungabhadra dam has been carried out according to schedule. 15 million cubic feet of masonry have been laid in the dam out of a total of 16·2 million cubic feet. The expenditure to end of 1952-53 on the Tungabhadra Project (Madras side) is Rs. 15,88 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 19,70 lakhs. The Project will be effective from June 1953 when the dam will have been completed except for the installation of spillway gates and the excavation of canals in their lower reaches. It was anticipated that enough storage would be available in the dam for the irrigation of 100,000 acres of second crop in the Krishna Delta during the year 1952-53. Storage was available, however, only for 30,000 acres; but unfortunately even this could not be utilized due to the unexpected damage that occurred on the Krishna anicut in the summer of 1952.

The Lower Bhavani Project is nearing completion. Water was let down the canal system for irrigation in September 1952 for an area of 5,000 acres. In the case of the Romperu drainage scheme, the total cost of the scheme has been revised from Rs. 96 lakhs to Rs. 117 lakhs.

21. *Orissa.*—Progress on 'Minor Irrigation Works' included in the Plan has been fairly satisfactory. An expenditure of Rs. 1,42 lakhs has been incurred out of a total of Rs. 3,00 lakhs. The main objective of these schemes is the protection of paddy from the effects of drought and to induce the cultivators, in different areas, to take up

30. *Rajasthan.*—During the first two years of the Plan an expenditure of Rs. 119 lakhs has been incurred against a total provision of Rs. 5,04 lakhs in the Plan. Progress has not been satisfactory on some of the schemes. About 50 per cent. of the work on the Jawai project has been completed. Steps have been taken to strengthen the organisation.

An area of 5,000 acres has been brought under irrigation against a target of 73,000 acres for 1952-53.

31. *Saurashtra.*—An expenditure of Rs. 1,86 lakhs been incurred during the first two years of the Plan against a total provision of Rs. 475 lakhs. Good progress is being maintained on most of the schemes. The Surajwadi and Rangola schemes have been completed. Bhimdad, Sashoi and Brahmani schemes are nearing completion. Work on the Brahmani irrigation scheme has been accelerated and the dam which was expected to be completed by 1953-54 will now be ready by June 1953.

11,000 acres of land have actually been brought under irrigation against 20,000 acres envisaged in the Plan.

32. *Travancore-Cochin.*—There is a provision of Rs. 4,78 lakhs in the Plan. Of this Rs. 1,78 lakhs have been spent during the first two years. Almost all the schemes are behind schedule.

The Perinchani scheme is nearing completion.

The Peechi and Chalakudy schemes were scheduled to be completed in 1952-53 but due to major deviations and changes in design, found necessary in the course of execution, it has not been possible to complete the schemes in 1952-53. The schemes are expected to be completed in 1953-54: about 50 per cent. of the work has been completed.

The total cost of the Neyyar Irrigation Scheme has been revised from Rs. 1,20 lakhs (in the Plan) to Rs. 2,21 lakhs. Work on the excavation of the foundations of the dam has been commenced. Excavation in the first 3 miles of the canal system is in progress.

About 20,000 acres of land have actually been brought under irrigation.

Part "C" States

33. *Ajmer.*—Against a total provision of Rs. 11 lakhs in the Plan an expenditure of Rs. 0·8 lakhs has been incurred. The progress on the works is satisfactory.

34. *Himachal Pradesh.*—Out of a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs in the Plan, Rs. 5 lakhs have been spent during the first two years. 5,000 acres of land have been brought under irrigation.

35. *Kutch.*—There is a provision of Rs. 91 lakhs in the Plan. Of this, Rs. 30 lakhs have been spent during the first two years. Satisfactory progress is being maintained.

4. STATE POWER PROJECTS

Part "A" States

36. *Assam.*—Electric power supply in Assam is at present confined to only a few important towns. Assam has, however, considerable water power resources which may be harnessed if there is available load.

A small hydro scheme on the Umtru river at a site about 20 miles from Gauhati has been included in the Plan. Not much work has, however, yet been done on this scheme; the original estimate of Rs. 85 lakhs is being revised to Rs. 158 lakhs.

37. *Bihar.*—Against a total provision of Rs. 709 lakhs in the Plan, Rs. 2,12 lakhs have been spent during 1951—53. A number of small electrification schemes for local power supply are under execution. Against a target of 4,000 kW of installed capacity by 1952-53 only about 2,000 kW have been commissioned so far.

The most important development in this area is the electrical development under the Damodar Valley Project (see under Multi-purpose projects). It is also of interest to add that in this highly industrialised area the aggregate installed generating capacity belonging to industrial undertakings is over 200,000 kW as against less than 50,000 kW belonging to public utilities.

38. *Bombay.*—A sum of Rs. 563 lakhs has been spent during 1951—53 out of a total provision in the Plan of Rs. 10,43 lakhs. 21,000 kW of installed capacity have been added, mainly in the South Gujerat grid, by 1952-53 as anticipated in the Plan.

Work on the extension of three 18,000 kW units at the Kalyan steam power station is nearing completion.

Additional developments that may be mentioned in connection with the Bombay State are:

(1) the erection of three 15,000 kW sets by the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., on which good progress is being made.

(2) 24,000 kW of thermal power have been added by the Central Railways to the Kalyan steam power station, and

(3) The Tatas have added 22,000 kW of hydro power to their existing hydro installations. In addition preliminary works have been undertaken at the new Trombay power station designed to add 100,000 kW by about 1956. An important development in the Bombay State is the setting up of diesel nursery schemes in rural areas. Power has been made available to 31 villages under this scheme.

39. *Madhya Pradesh.*—A sum of Rs. 258 lakhs has been spent during 1951—53 out of a total provision of Rs. 6,00 lakhs in the Plan, 51,000 kW of power have been installed by 1952-53 as anticipated in the Plan. All the schemes in the Plan have been nearly completed except for the power station at Ballarshah where the progress has been slow.

40. *Madras.*—A sum of Rs. 1607 lakhs has been spent during 1951—5 3out of a total provision of Rs. 50.24 lakhs in the Plan. 58.000 kW of additional power have been installed by 1952-53 as anticipated in the Plan.

The Moyar hydro-electric scheme has been completed with three 12.000 kW sets already commissioned. In the Madras Plant extensions. one of the 15,000 kW generating sets will be commissioned by end of 1953. The fourth hydro unit of the Papanasam second stage extension has already been commissioned while the 10,000 kW steam plant is being erected. The network of transmission lines is being extended The other two major schemes under execution are the Machkund hydro-electric scheme and the Tungabhadra hydro power station. On the Machkund, civil works are under construction. For the Tungabhadra, orders have been placed for the generating plant and auxiliary equipment.

On account of the failure of monsoons there was considerable difficulty in Madras during the last few years to meet the demand. for power. Agreements are being finalised between the Madras and Travancore Governments fro the supply of 20,000 kW of power from the latter State.

41. *Orissa.*—A sum of Rs. 133 lakhs has been spent during the two years 1951—53 out of a total provision in the Plan of Rs. 3.91 lakhs. The Cuttack thermal scheme which is also a load development scheme for the Hirakud power is nearing completion. The Hirakud power utilisation scheme which covers the requisite 33 and II kV distribution system and L.T. system for utilising Hirakud power is progressing satisfactorily. The Duduma transmission scheme. which will distribute power from the Machkund project in the southern districts of Orissa. will be taken in hand soon. Some delay has been occasioned due to the revision of the scheme consequent upon the examination of the original scheme by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Against a target of 7 000 kW of installed capacity by 1952-53 only 4,000 kW have been installed—the rest is under erection.

42. *Punjab.*—A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been spent during the period 1951—53 out of a provision of Rs. 38 lakhs in the Plan.

The principal project in this area is the Bhakra-Nangal described der Multi-purpose projects. The Nangal-Delhi-Uhl power system ll form an inter-connected power Grid under which 20.000 kW ll be supplied to Delhi initially, rising to 40,000 kW ultimately. is also proposed to export power to Uttar Pradesh from this Grid.

43. *Uttar Pradesh.*—A sum of Rs. 545 lakhs has been spent in the o years 1951—53 out of a total sum of Rs. 14,10 lakhs provided the Plan. The progress on the power schemes has been genelly according to Plan. Against a target of 26,000 kW of installed pacity in the first two years 16,000 kW have been installed; the 000 kW new unit at Kanpur is expected to be commissioned by e end of 1953.

The Mohammedpur power station on the Ganga canal has eady been commissioned. About 50 per cent. of the work on the thri power station and on the Sarda hydro-electric scheme has en completed. The Sarda hydel scheme will serve the districts of ntral Uttar Pradesh.

44. *West Bengal.*—A sum of Rs. 57 lakhs has been spent in the riod 1951—53 out of a total provision in the Plan of Rs. 76 lakhs. e schemes included in the Plan are small power schemes for pply to rural areas and small towns. Good progress has been de.

It may also be mentioned here that the Calcutta Electric Supply rporation has, during the year 1950-51, added 170,000 kW of litional capacity to its power station serving the Calcutta area. s expected that this capacity will be fully utilised by 1956.

Some progress has been made in supplying electricity to rural as north of Calcutta.

t "B" States

45. *Hyderabad.*—An expenditure of Rs. 133 lakhs has been incur- during the two years 1951—53 out of a total of Rs. 321 lakhs pro-d in the Plan. Satisfactory progress has been made on the amsagar hydro-electric scheme and the Ramagundam thermal ion. The Central Water & Power Commission have made a ly of the power projects in the State with a view to rationalise power developments in the State.

6. *Jammu and Kashmir.*—The cost of civil works connected with Sindh hydro-electric scheme is provided under irrigation works. expenditure on power scheme for the years 1951—53 is reported be only Rs. 15 lakhs. About half of the work on the Sindh l scheme has been completed.

A transmission line to deliver power from the Joginder scheme in Punjab (I) to Jammu is under construction.

47. *Madhya Bharat.*—A sum of Rs. 143 lakhs has been spe the period 1951—53 out of total provision of Rs. 228 lakhs in the Year Plan. 3.000 kW of additional power has already been inst against 4,000 kW anticipated.

48. *Mysore.*—An expenditure of Rs. 406 lakhs has been inc in the two years 1951—53 out of a total provision of Rs. 1,268 l in the Five Year Plan. 72,000 kW of additional power plant h been installed at the Jog power house thereby completing the e scheme of 120,000 kW. No progress has been made on the Shi extension scheme.

Mysore is supplying small blocks of power both to Bombay Madras.

49. *PEPSU.*—A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs has been spent during 1951 out of a total of Rs. 30 lakhs provided in the Plan. Power from Bhakra-Nangal Project will be distributed in this State.

50. *Rajasthan.*—An expenditure of Rs. 52 lakhs has been inc during 1951—53 against Rs. 41 lakhs provided in the Plan fo Five Year period. The schemes included in the Plan are fo tensions to existing power station at Jaipur, Bikaner and Jo and a new power station at Jaipur at a different site. Out o 11,000 kW of installed capacity anticipated by 1952-53 about kW has already been installed. It appears that the original mates of cost will have to be revised.

51. *Saurashtra.*—A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been spent d the period 1951-53 against a provision in the Plan of Rs. 213 l

52. *Travancore-Cochin.*—An expenditure of Rs. 490 lakhs has incurred in the period 1951—53 out of a total of Rs. 10,35 included in the Five Year Plan.

The extension of the Pallivasal hydro station of 9,000 kW city has been completed. The first of the four units of 12,00 at the Sengulam hydro-electric scheme will be commissioned b middle of 1953. Good progress has also been made at the P galkuthu hydro-electric project. The State has ample water- resources.

Part "C" States

53. An expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs has been incurred in the period 1951–53 out of a total provision of Rs. 169 lakhs. The existing steam power station at Bhopal has been extended by the installation of a 2,500 kW set.

STATEMENT

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR PLAN—
(1951—

Name of Scheme	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure up to the end of March 1951	Five Year Provision in the Plan	Progress of Expenditure 1951-52 Revised	1951-52 Actual	1952-53 Budget
	In lakhs of Rupees					
MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS						
Bhakra Nangal	13290	2356	7750	1226	1214	1700
Harike	1380	318	1062	260	108	250
Damodar Valley Projects	7498	1687	4170	1350	1350	1200
Hirakud Dam	6259	628	4400	800	858	850
Additional provision for the above projects	..	..	5,000	..	..	..
TOTAL	28427	4989	22382	3636	3530	4000

I

MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS

1953)

Area Irrigated (Additional)						Power Installed			
	1953-54	1951-52		1952-53		1951-52		1952-53	
Revised	Budget	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual
In thousand Acres						In Kilowatts			
1900	2215	19	19	101	101	..	..	..	..
250	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1572	1463	..	..	26	5	..	..	..	54000
950	1172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4672	5000	19	19	127	106	..	..	..	54000

STATEMENT II

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR PLAN—STATE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

(1951—53)

Name of State	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure upto the end of March, 1951	Five Year Provision in the Plan	Progress of Expenditure					Area Irrigated (Additional)			
				1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	1951-52		1952-53	
				Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Budget	As per Plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Part 'A' States—			In lakhs of Rupees						In thousand acres			
Assam	200	...	200	1	12	4	42	76	...	19	30	68
Bihar	1414	125	973	238	168	234	233	233	77	N.A.	180	146
Bombay	2565	270	2269	232	233	274	227	469	2	1	16	2
Madhya Pradesh	369	14	308	10	10	50	13	45	5	5	10	10
Madras	4968	1561	3408	809	869	936	963	613	...	...	42	7
Orissa	402	102	300	49	72	91	70	60	124	126	263	182
Punjab	432	106	326	121	69	113	119	108	97	223	176	238
Uttar Pradesh	4944	532	1911	256	217	390	444	464	123	285	528	585
West Bengal	1941	403	1538	315	190	412	399	417	173	100	360	..
TOTAL PART 'A' STATES	17235	3117	11223	2031	1840	2500	2510	2485	601	759	1605	1238

Hyderabad . . .	3246	876	2479	452	400	482	440	477	...	...	31	21
Jammu and Kashmir .	311	19	340	25	49	30	57	85	2	N.A.	8	N.A.
Madhya Bharat .	339	11	328	32	29	37	31	50	4	2	19	2
Mysore . . .	2709	245	716	61	88	72	119	140	5	5	7	8
PEPSU . . .	36	2	34	3	...	15	6	15	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan . . .	1071	163	504	68	56	75	63	140	11	2	73	5
Saurashtra . . .	1102	92	475	60	54	91	132	153	4	2	20	11
Travancore-Cochin .	610	132	478	100	86	84	92	90	...	10	...	20
TOTAL PART 'B' STATES .	9604	1540	5354	801	762	886	940	1150	26	21	158	67
Part 'C' States—												
Ajmer . . .	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Himachal Pradesh . .	80	...	80	...	..	13	5	33	...	...	—	5
Kutch . . .	91	...	91	5	4	32	26·0	33	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PART 'C' STATES .	182	...	182	5	4	45	32	67	...	...	...	5
GRAND TOTAL OF PARTS 'A', 'B' AND 'C' STATES IRRIGATION.	27,021	4,657	16,769	2,837	2,606	3,431	3,482	3,702	627	780	1,763	1,310

STATEMENT NO. III

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR PLAN—STATE POWER PROJECTS

(1951—53)

Name of State	Total cost of projects in the Plan	Expenditure to end of March 1951	Five Year Provision in Plan	Progress of Expenditure					Installed capacity-Additons to existing plants and/or new Plants.			
				1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	1951-52		1952-53	
				Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Budget	Asper plan	Actual	As per Plan	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	In lakhs of Rupees								In thousand Killowatts			
Part 'A' States—												
Assam	85	2	83	...	...	19	19	55	...	...	...	...
Bihar	1120	64	709	95	82	141	130	158	1	1	4	2
Bombay	1412	396	1043	256	253	415	310	342	2	2	21	21
Madhya Pradesh	1384	763	600	186	148	185	110	140	24	20	51	51
Madras	7773	1805	5024	725	807	999	800	927	7	7	58	58
Orissa	874	133	391	65	59	80	74	124	4	4	7	4
Punjab	59	21	38	18	6	20	12	10	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	2930	699	1410	269	228	358	319	444	7	7	26	16
West Bengal	133	57	76	25	25	33	32	12	...	...	...	...
	[illegible]	[illegible]	9374	1639	1608	2250	1806	2212	45	41	167	152

***Part 'B' States*—**												
Hyderabad	581	260	321	58	50	79	83	96	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir	186	12	75	18	6	25	9	24	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	274	46	228	48	44	111	99	66	1	...	4	4
Mysore	2027	690	1268	191	191	230	215	150	...	...	36	72
PEPSU	200	...	30	5	5	...	8	13	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	53	...	41	30	40	11	12	15	4	N.A.	11	9
Saurashtra	262	...	213	...	...	30	20	50	...	...	...	...
Travancore-Cochin	1770	735	1035	237	206	277	284	268	7	...	21	21
TOTAL PART 'B' STATES'	5353	1743	3211	587	542	763	730	682	12	...	72	106
***Part 'C' States*—**												
Bhopal	28	...	28	...	...	5	4	12	...	...	...	3
Coorg	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Kutch	23	...	23	...	...	11	11	9	...	...	...	...
Tripura	7	...	7	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...
Vindhya Pradesh	51	...	51	...	...	8	7	15	...	...	...	...
Himachal Pradesh	13	...	13	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
Manipur	12	...	12	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PART 'C' STATES'	169	...	169			34	26	57				3
GRAND TOTAL	212,92	56,83	127,54	22,26	21,50	30.47	25,62	29.51	57	41	239	261

STATEMENT

INSTALLED CAPACITY

(*As on 1st January*

Name of State	Steam				Hydro			
	1950	1951	1952	1953*	1950	1951	1952	1953*
Part 'A' States—								
Assam . .	200	200	200		500	550	550	
Bihar . .	29,110	38,410	39,510		..	..	..	
Bombay . .	112,657	128,017	143,037		245,126	245,126	253,114	
Madhya Pradesh .	21,273	21,338	45,356		..	..	..	
Madras . .	57,750	62,750	75,750		96,150	96,150	101,950	
Orissa . .	776	776	776		5	5	5	
Punjab . .	..	1,850	1,850		49,750	49,750	49,750	
Uttar Pradesh .	145,325	151,090	161,090		22,700	22,700	26,220	
West Bengal .	412,826	516,251	539,901		2,760	2,760	2,760	
Part 'B' States—								
Hyderabad . .	17,250	17,250	22,250		..	..	..	
Jammu & Kashmir	1,500	1,500	1,500		4,328	4,328	4,514	
Madhya Bharat .	8,709	8,709	8,459		..	..	..	
Mysore . .	..	..	..		107,200	107,200	107,200	
PEPSU . .	526	526	526		240	240	240	
Rajasthan . .	10,735	13,765	17,265		..	..	..	
Saurashtra . .	2,600	10,600	10,600		..	..	..	
Travancore and Cochin . .	..	..	..		30,100	30,100	30,100	
Part 'C' States (including Delhi)	31,402	31,402	36,952		220	376	376	
TOTAL	852,639	1,004,434	1,105,022	1,172,367	559,079	559,285	576,779	715,234

*Statewise distribution not available for 1953.

IV

(Public Utilities)

of each year)

Diesel				Total			
1950	1951	1952	1953*	1950	1951	1952	1953*
1,749	2,612	2,593		2,449	3,362	3,343	
5,478	6,568	7,486		34,588	44,978	46,996	
35,560	43,042	44,962		393,343	416,185	441,113	
5,880	6,506	6,783		27,153	27,844	52,139	
6,017	9,125	11,393		159,917	168,025	189,093	
3,241	3,835	4,064		4,022	4,616	4,845	
8,772	9,777	12,317		58,522	61,377	63,917	
9,201	10,051	12,586		177,226	183,841	199,896	
1,982	3,283	3,513		417,568	522,294	546,174	
3,367	3,823	3,984		20,617	21,073	26,234	
265	465	465		6,093	6,293	6,479	
4,929	4,979	7,903		13,638	13,688	16,362	
..	..	..		107,200	107,200	107,200	
5,362	5,974	6,130		6,128	6,740	6,896	
8,749	10,355	10,663		19,484	24,120	27,928	
8,813	11,293	11,801		11,413	21,893	22,401	
4,500	4,486	4,686		34,600	34,586	34,786	
11,603	12,622	13,542		43,225	44,400	50,870	
125,468	148,796	164,871	169,963	1,537,186	1,712,515	1,846,672	2,057,564

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRY

GENERAL BACKGROUND

THE INDUSTRIAL economy of India has been subjected to external influences of opposite kinds during the last two years. Whereas in 1951 and part of 1952, prices rose abnormally under the influence of the Korean War and the stockpiling and re-armament programmes in different countries, the subsequent period witnessed a slackening of external demand. To offset the evil effects of the pressure of external demand on domestic prices and availabilities, Government took the necessary financial and fiscal measures. Export duties were raised in respect of jute and cotton manufactures, oils, etc. The prices of certain commodities were fixed under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 and the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950. Scarce materials were further distributed to consumers on a quota basis. Pooling arrangements also helped in bringing down the prices of imports. Similarly, in the later period when the impact of the inflationary forces lessened and trends in the direction of slackness of external demand and accumulation of stocks in certain industries became apparent, export duties were reduced and controls relaxed to meet the requirements of the changed conditions. Import policy and tariffs were also under constant review and, broadly speaking, assisted indigenous industries in several ways.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951—PLANNING AND REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

2. The Licensing Committee set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has provided a useful instrument for regulating the development of industries in conformity with the objectives and priorities for industrial development outlined in the Plan. Two important decisions of the Committee may be mentioned in this connection, *viz.*, refusal of permissions to establish new capacity for weaving of textiles and grant of sanction for shifting sugar factories to more favourable locations.

3. The Plan attached considerable value to the role of Development Councils in achieving improvements in scheduled industries in respect of productivity, quality of service, management, etc. The constitution of two Councils—one for heavy chemicals (acid) and fertilisers and the other for internal combustion engines—has been finalised and these are expected to begin functioning in the near future.

4. For ensuring a better regulation of industrial development and enabling the State to act with promptitude under certain conditions of emergency, Government have introduced in Parliament during the current session a bill to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The amendments provide for the addition of a few more industries to the schedule and for extending the licensing provisions to cover cases involving the manufacture of new products, though no financial investment might be involved. The amended Act will also help in controlling developments antagonistic to the expansion of cottage industries in fields such as the vegetable oil and leather industries by bringing within the scope of the licensing procedure factories with investments of less than rupees one lakh.

PROGRESS IN RESEARCH AND IN ANCILLARY FIELDS

5. The Planning Commission had suggested the desirability of facilitating **certain developments** in the industrial field. For example, it had recommended *inter alia* that (*a*) by-products of industries should be utilised, (*b*) that the possibilities of utilising alternative raw materials (gypsum and/or pyrites) in the manufacture of sulphuric acid should be explored, (*c*) that surveys should be undertaken for facilitating the establishment of new soda ash plants, and the manufacture of newsprint from the Himalayan firs, and (*d*) that research should be carried out for developing new processes and new products. These and other recommendations have been under review and appropriate action is being taken as called for. For example, the Sindri Fertiliser Factory has agreed to make available the calcium carbonate sludge produced in ammonium sulphate manufacture to the Associated Cement Company, Ltd. (ACC), so that a cement factory can be established based on this by-product. Utilisation of waste products and by-products has been extended in the paper industry with the installation by the Rohtas Industries, Ltd., of a bagasse pulp plant with a daily capacity of 20 tons based on the Pomilio process. Expansion of power alcohol production in these two years has increased the consumption of another by-product of the sugar industry, *viz*., molasses. Permission has been given to ACC, Ltd., to manufacture cement at Chaibassa making use of blast furnace slag. Steps are being taken by Indian Rare Earths, Ltd., to put up a recovery plant at Bombay for recovery of uranium compounds from the residues of their factory in Tranvancore. Permission has been given to recover vegetable oils from oil-cakes by solvent extraction processes and if the licences given so far materialise, capacity for processing 380 tons of by-product oil-cakes per day will come into existence. As regards the use of alternative raw materials in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, a licence

has been given to Shree Rama Chemicals to establish a 35 ton a-da gypsum-sulphuric acid plant. The question of introducing the us of pyrites as a raw material is also receiving attention.

6. As regards scientific research in relation to industrial development, the national laboratories and other agencies, public an private, have taken up investigations on diverse problems. Som of the important items on which research was concentrated in the two years were:

(*i*) Manufacture of di-calcium phosphate and Kotka phosphat

(*ii*) Processes for reducing the consumption of sulphur i sugar manufacture. Work on this question was take up at the Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Researc Delhi, the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpu and by Prof. D. N. Ghosh of Patna, who developed a electric process for clarification of sugarcane juice.

(*iii*) Possibilities of using bagasse pulp in blends with othe pulps and independently in the paper industry.

(*iv*) Production of gelatine from bones, nicotine from tobac waste, tobacco seed oil as a paint vehicle, syntheti rice from carbohydrates present in tubers, etc.

(*v*) Manufacture of mineral wool fibre insulation materi from factory wastes like press mud of sugar factorie slags, etc., bakelite type moulding powders from was from effluents of FACT, Ltd., organdie cloth and ai drying paint and varnish from bhilawan. The resear centres of the various commodity committees we actively pursuing problems associated with commerci crops like tobacco, cotton, jute and tea, etc., as well food crops like rice and potato.

7. A new research institute was established in the private sect by Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd. The completion the construction of the Central Leather Research Institute, Elect Chemical Research Institute and the Road Research Institute the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research also belongs this period. A new research institute which is being set up at cost of Rs. 50 lakhs at Bhadruk in Uttar Pradesh by the Cent Sugarcane Committee will give further impetus to research i the problems of this important agricultural industry.

PROGRESS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Additional capacity achieved

8. The progress achieved by 42 industries during the first 18 months of the period of the Plan in regard to increases in installed capacity was reviewed in detail in the volume on "Programmes of Industrial Developments: 1951-56" published recently. Broadly speaking, it may be stated that several of the industrial units which were under construction in early 1951 have gone into production during the period under review. They contributed their quota to the increase in production achieved in different fields. The developments in a few industries are briefly outlined below in amplification of the figures given in Appendix I.

Cement

9. The additional capacity in the cement industry is accounted for by the new factory of A.C.C. at Sevalia (200,000 tons annual capacity), the expansion and modernisation of its factories at Bhupendra, Dwaraka and Lakheri, and of the unit at Rajganjpur managed by the Dalmia Cement Co. Further expansion by about 300,000 tons per annum will result soon from the expansion of the Shahabad factory, the new factory at Sawai Madhopur and the extension of the Digvijay Cement Co. at Seeka.

Heavy chemicals, fertilisers and pharmaceuticals

10. Considerable expansion of the capacity of the caustic soda industry has taken place under the stimulus of favourable prices. Two of the producers in existence (the D.C.M. Chemical Works and the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation) expanded their capacity. A new unit operating mercury cells was brought into production by the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals. New units for sulphuric acid, numbering seven, (additional total capacity 46,850 tons), for superphosphate (additional capacity 34,100 tons), for sulpha drugs and sulphur black and azo dyes (annual capacity 781,840 lbs. and 2·839 million lbs. respectively) have also been completed. Capacity for the production of 500 tons of benzene hexachloride per annum, an important insecticide, has also been established.

Cotton textiles

11. During the period of the Plan ended 1st January 1953, 29 new mills with an aggregate capacity of about 183,500 spindles went into production. Five of these mills are also equipped to produce cloth and the number of looms installed came to 1,382. The production of yarn by these new mills was 10·3 million lbs. during the period April, 1952—February 1953. This represented an increase of about 7·6 million lbs. over the output in 1951-52.

Engineering industries

12. Several medium-scale units in the engineering group of industries were completed and new products as well as new ranges of production by existing factories developed. New items like domestic refrigerators, house service watt meters, industrial boilers, automatic looms, high rating transformers and motors have been added to the list of domestic products. Substantial increases in capacity have been recorded in respect of bicycles and woodscrews.

Major projects under implementation

13. Important projects falling in this category are the expansion of their iron and steel capacity by IISCO-SCOB and TISCO, expansion of aluminium production by the existing units, of soda ash by Tata Chemicals and the Dhrangadhra Chemical Company, of paper, staple fibre, and vegetable oils by a number of firms and the establishment of petroleum refineries. The main difficulty in the way of iron and steel expansion *viz.*, finance, has at long last been settled. In regard to the petroleum refineries, ancillary developments, like port and road and rail transport facilities, provision of water and electricity have been taken in hand and close coordination is being maintained. The major schemes which are expected to be completed in 1953-54 are given in Appendix III.

PROGRESS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

14. Of the industrial undertakings of the Central Government (*vide* Appendix II) the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, Indian Telephone Industries, Indian Rare Earths Ltd., the New Mint, Alipur, and the Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambernath (defence industry), have gone into production during the period 1951—53. Similarly, the U.P. Government Precision Instruments Factory has begun the manufacture of water meters and microscopes. As regards the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the schemes under implementation at the commencement of the period of the Plan have nearly been completed. While trials on standardisation of operation of one electric pig iron unit are in progress now, another unit has been in production since October 1952 and turned out about 12.000 tons of pig iron. The extension of the cement plant of the factory is nearly complete. The acetic acid plant for direct recovery of glacial acetic acid from pyroligneous acid, the by-product of the wood distillation plant, has been installed. It has so far produced only technical grade acid due to some operational difficulties. It is expected to turn out the glacial acetic acid in a short time. It has been found that further expansion of the works on the lines visualised earlier might not lead to economic production of different products of mild steel owing to a somewhat steep upward revision

of the capital costs. A different manufacturing programme calculated to keep capital expenditure within the limits set out in the Plan and to increase the profitability of the Works is now under examination.

15. The contribution to industrial production made by the new, State enterprises which went into production during this period is indicated below:

	1951-52	1952-53
(1) Indian Telephone Industries :		
Telephones (No.)	21,628	27,000
Exchange lines (No.)	21,000	11,000
(2) Sindri Fertiliser Factory :		
Ammonium sulphate (Tons)	34,799	230,000
(3) Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory :		
Locomotives (No.)	17	36
(4) U. P. Provision Instruments Factory :		
Water meters (No.)	...	2,100

16. Production in the National Instruments Factory which came into existence in 1830 has been rising steadily and it has produced during 1952-53, articles worth about Rs. 20 lakhs, as against Rs. 12 lakhs during the previous year. Under the Plan of re-organisation of the factory, the foundation stone of a new building was laid on the 22nd February 1953.

17. As regards other projects in the public sector, the Machine Tool Factory has progressed sufficiently to begin the assembly of machine tools in 1953-54, while the Nepa factory of the Madhya Pradesh Government is expected to begin the production of newsprint using mixtures of indigenous and imported pulps. Construction of the dry core cable factory is expected to be completed in 1953-54. In order to make the Sindri Fertiliser Factory independent of supplies of coke from outside sources, orders have been placed for the equipment of a coke oven plant with Carl Still of Germany. The cost of establishing this coke oven plant which is expected to go into production in 1954 is estimated to be Rs. 2·35 crores. The first preliminary steps for the further expansion of Sindri so as to produce alternative nitrogenous fertilisers (urea and/or ammonium nitrate) based on the by-product gases of the coke ovens were taken early in 1953 with the aid of the T.C.A. The report of the team of experts sent to visit the fertiliser plants in Japan, the U.S.A. and Europe will be available soon and this, it is expected, will enable the Sindri Fertiliser Factory to make further progress with the expansion schemes.

18. This national enterprise is following a progressive price policy to facilitiate a more intensive use of fertilizers in agriculture. The initial price of Rs. 350 per ton, which was effective till the 31st December 1952 has already been reduced by Rs. 60 to Rs. 290 per ton. The entire production of Sindri is contributed to the fertiliser pool administered by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It is intended that Sindri should constitute its own Marketing Organisation from the 1st January 1954.

19. The Hindustan Shipyard, Ltd., completed construction of three ships during 1952, bringing the total number of ships so far built in the yard to ten. The yard is now building two more vessels of similar tonnage and design. The shipyard has, in hand, orders for five 7,000 tonners and two 8,000 tonners of Maierform design with diesel engines.

20. The commissioning of the third berth at the Visakhapatnam shipyard, construction of which has been completed, will to some extent increase the capacity of the yard.

21. As regards the penicillin and D.D.T. factories, the stage is now set for the commencement of the construction of the plants and it is expected that at the end of a year they will be ready to commence manufacturing operations. In the case of the former, a bottling plant with an annual capacity of 1·5 million mega units has been installed at the Haffkine Institute which is now packing penicillin imported in bulk from abroad.

22. Progress of work on the cellulose acetate rayon plant of Sirsilk, Ltd. (Hyderabad State project), was held up in the last two years for want of finance and by other factors. An impetus has recently been given to this project by the association of private enterprise (Birla Brothers) in future investment as well as management.

23. The Government have decided to establish a factory to manufacture heavy electrical equipment in view of the fact that Hydro-Electric Schemes have made considerable headway and large scale electrification of Railways to increase line capacity is also becoming a necessity. Firms of international standing, prepared in principle to participate financially, will shortly be invited to draw detailed project reports for the establishment of the factory.

24. To provide for the utilisation of the existing Housing Factory for the production of foam-concrete roofing panels, pre-stressed concrete components, wood work for buildings, etc., the Hindustan Housing Factory, Ltd., has been incorporated, with the Government of India and M/s. Basakha Singh Wallenborg, Ltd., as equal partners.

25. The sphere of defence industries has been enlarged by the deci- on of the Government to establish a radar and wireless equipment actory at a cost of Rs. 7·0 crores in collaboration with a French rm.

26. Progress on the project for setting up a new iron-*cum*-steel lant has been slow so far, but the Report of the Technical Mission now in the hands of the Government and it should be possible to ake decisions and make an early beginning.

GENERAL PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

27. The review under this section covers both public and private ectors up to the end of December, 1952. In Appendix I will be ound a tabular statement of the additional production envisaged by 955-56 and the progress achieved in respect of 40 industries during 951-52 and 1952-53 (April to December, 1952). This statement shows hat there was an all-round increase in the production of different ndustries in 1951-52 as compared with the previous year. During he period April to December 1952, while the production of several mportant industries like cotton textiles, cement, iron and steel, aper and paper board, ammonium sulphate, sewing machines, bi- ycles, rayon and jute goods, salt and ball and roller bearings and few other items showed an appreciable improvement compared ith the corresponding period of 1951, there was a fall in the production of certain other industries including aluminium, pumps, iesel engines, machine tools, looms, hurricane lanterns, dry and torage batteries, superphosphate, sulphuric acid, soda ash, paints and namels, leather, glass, woollen manufactures and handloom cloth. n some cases, the fall in production is due to accumulation of stocks onsequent on the large imports which were permitted shortly after he outbreak of the Korean War. Import policy has since been odified to meet the changed situation. Some of the other measures which may have to be taken are:

(*i*) Re-appraisal of effective demand in certain lines like diesel engines;

(*ii*) Orientation of marketing organisation and policies and sales development;

(*iii*) Improvements in quality of goods and establishment of inspection arrangements for gaining the confidence of consumers at home and abroad;

(*iv*) A more balanced development of electric power in different regions so that industrial production might not suffer for want of power; and

(*v*) Examination of the problem of differential duties between finished products on the one hand and raw materials and intermediate products on the other.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

28. In the First Five year Plan, it has been estimated that the fi capital investment on industrial development during the period the Plan would be Rs. 327 crores, consisting of Rs. 94 crores projects in the public sector and Rs. 233 crores on projects in t private sector. The progress of industrial investment in the fi two years, which has been tentatively estimated at about Rs. crores, falls considerably short of the rate of investment necessa for achieving the targets of industrial development. The princip factors which have slowed down investment in industry have be the Indian Aluminium Company and the Integral Coach Factory as in previous years, the heavy requirements of working capit arising from the rise in the cost of raw materials under the inflatio ary conditions prevailing in 1951 and part of 1953 and the remar able expansion of production in the cotton textile and sugar indu tries without appreciable increase in offtake leading to accumul tion of stocks and financial difficulties. Whereas difficulties regard to delivery of plant and equipment and high prices imped investment in the earlier part of the period, later the anti-inflatio ary policies of the Government and the slowing down of stock-pilin programmes abroad presented new problems and created unfavourable estimate for investment in industry.

29. As against a figure of Rs. 100 crores visualised in the Plan, t contribution of foreign capital in the field of industry has be negligible so far. With the finalisation of the programmes of t petroleum refineries, of arrangements for the loan from the Intern tional Bank for financing a part of the requirements of expanding t iron and steel output by the Indian Iron and Steel Co., and wi foreign investments expected in major projects like the expansion the Indian Aluminium Company and the Integral Coach Factory the Railways, an investment of about Rs. 65 to 70 crores is ensur over the remaining period of the Plan. Foreign participation and/ assistance is also envisaged in certain other major schemes und consideration, like the expansion of Sindri, the power plant Trombay, and the iron and steel project in the public sector, but it not possible at this stage to indicate the quantum of such investme

30. The direct assistance rendered by the Central Government a the loans advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation amounts Rs. 1·5 crores and Rs. 3·35 crores respectively in 1951-52. In 1951- the SCOB drew an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs only against the Rs. 5 cr loan sanctioned in 1949. Neither IISCO nor SCOB drew any amou against this loan in 1952-53, though provision was made in t respect in the budget estimates. The loans sanctioned industry-wi

by the Industrial Finance Corporation since the 1st July 1951 are ndicated below:

Industry	(Rs. in lakhs) Year ended 30-6-52	Year beginning 1-7-52
Textile machinery	6·0	...
Mechanical engineering	19·0	5·0
Electrical engineering	30·5	...
Cotton textiles	43·75	55·0
Woollen textiles	...	...
Rayons	...	...
Chemicals	100·5	11·75
Cement		
Ceramics and glass	39·0	...
Oil mills		3·5
Electric power	5·5	25·0
Metallurgical (non-ferrous metals)	5·0	
Aluminium	...	...
Sugar	95·0	...
Irons and steel (light engineering)	8·0	17·5
Mining	...	...
Paper	71·0	...
Automobiles and tractor	...	...
Unclassified	22·0	...
TOTAL	445·25	118·00

31. The loans sanctioned in the year ended 30th June 1952 were early double those sanctioned in the previous year (Rs. 2·38 crores) nd if this rate is maintained over the remaining part of the period f the Plan, the total aid rendered would approximate to a figure f Rs. 20·00 crores. The revision of the limit on aid by the IFC to s. 1·0 crores would facilitate substantial assistance being rendered o basic industries involving heavy capital investments. The amendent to the Industrial Finance Corporation Act passed by Parliament n 1952 will pave the way for the foreign exchange requirements of he industries being met from borrowings from the International ank and for this purpose a loan of $6.0 million is in the final stages f negotiation. This measure will increase the lending capacity of he Corporation.

32. The loan assistance to industries from the Industrial Finan Corporation at the Centre will be supplemented by advances fro similar institutions being set up by some of the State Government The 1953-54 budgets of Punjab, Bihar, and Travancore-Cochin inclu provisions for the creation of State Industrial Finance Corporatio

REPLACEMENT FINANCE

33. It has been tentatively estimated that industries in the privat sector might spend Rs. 150·0 crores on replacement and modernis tion of plant during the five-year period. The most importa industries with considerable arrears of replacements are the jute a textile industries. The need for increasing their productivity throu modernisation is very pressing since the products of these tw industries occupy an important place in the foreign trade of th country and keen competition may have to be faced in extern markets in years to come. Industrialisation of the adjacent countri like Pakistan and Ceylon might lead to a shrinkage of demand f Indian products and call for assiduous cultivation of foreign marke The price factor will be a determinant in this connection. The failu of demand to respond in a significant manner to increases in produ tion of textiles and sugar in the recent past is a significant pointer the importance of reducing costs simultaneously with increases production.

34. The problem of finance for replacement and expansion has far been solved only in regard to the iron and steel industry. T problems of the cement industry are under examination by the Ta Commission and the recommendations of the Working Party for t Cotton Textile Industry in this regard are under examination the Government. The general issues in regard to taxation wh have a bearing on the problem have been referred to the Taxat Enquiry Committee. The suggestions made by the Federation Chambers of Commerce and Industry on the problem of replacem finance are at present under examination by the Planning Comm sion in consultation with the Central Ministries.

APPENDIX I

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Industries	Unit	1951—56	Progress during 1951—52			Actual production during April to December		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the Target
			Additional capacity	Additional producion	Additional capacity	Additional production	1951	1952		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	A. METALLURGICAL—									
1	Iron and Steel									
	(*i*) Pig Iron . .	Ton,'000	1,757	1,261	...	166	1,350*	1,377*	1,950	1,685 (by 1957-58)
	(*ii*) Finished Steel (main producers only).	Ton,'000	635	394	...	55	807	835*	1,050	500 (by 1957-58)
2	Aluminium	Tons	16,000	8,323	...	228	2,886	2,523	4,000	16,000
	B. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—									
3	Agricultural Machinery									
	(*i*) Pumps (Power-driven centrifugal).	Nos. '000	36	46 to 51	9	14	29	18	43	27
	(*ii*) Diesel engines . .	Nos. '000	33	44	4	2	5	2	10	29
4	Automobiles (manufacturing only).	Nos.	...	25,923	...	2,561	...	1,396	3,000	...
5	Railway Rolling Stock—									
	(*i*) Locomotives . .	Nos.	150	438(1)	..	14*	N.A.	42*	150	...

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Industries	Unit	1951–56		Progress during 1951-52		Actual production during April to December		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the Target
			Additional capacity	Additional production	Additional capacity	Additional production	1951	1952		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	(ii) Coaches	Nos.	430	4,380(1)	...	194*	N.A.	550*	850	430
	(iii) Wagons	Nos.	...	30,000(1)	...	1,001*	N.A.	4,120	6,000	...
6	Machine Tools (graded)	Nos.	1,600	3,499	...	2,164	3,600*	3,447	3,000	1,600
7	Textile Machinery—									
	(i) Carding engines	Nos.	...	600	...	158	N.A.	57	600	...
	(ii) Spinning ring frames	Nos.	404	440	...	31	207	206	396	404
	(iii) Looms-plain, semi and automatic.	Nos.	4,400	4,106	3,000	683	1,710	1,220	6.600	1,400
8	Ball and Bollers Bearings	Nos. '000	600	1,113	...	163	176	356	600	600
9	Bicycles	Nos.'000	410	429	50	19	86	167	417	113
10	Sewing Machines	Nos.'000	54	59	...	15	33	37	41	50
11	Hurricane Lanterns	Nos.'000	250	2,800	...	768	2,982	2,595	4,410	90
12	Grinding Wheels	Tons.	480	519 to 569	40	121	236	286	500	340
C.	*ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—*									
13	Dry Batteries	Nos. Million	25	183	...	9	108	93	297	13
14	Storage Batteries	Nos. '000	93	200	93	13	157	105	538	...
15	Electric Cables and Wires —ACSR Cables	Tons	2,500	3,326	...	40	1,290*	2,009	2,500	2,500

16	Electric Fans	Nos. '000	72	126 to 156	...	20	160	145	294	66
17	Electric Lamps—G.S.L. lamps.	Nos. Million	9	15	...	1	12	16	26	6
18	Electric Motors	H.P.'000	150	221	3	54	107	120	200	100
19	Electric Transformer	KVA'000	115	271	15	26	146	165	304	181
20	Radio Receivers	Nos.'000	303	301	10	44	51	58	153	227
	D. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED—									
21	Fertilisers:—									
	(*i*) Ammonium sulphate	Tons '000	403	404	350	28	40	185	432	49
	(*ii*) Superphosphate	Tons '000	86	125	50	4	46	31	198	11
22	Heavy Chemicals—									
	(*i*) Sulphuric acid	Tons '000	70	101	39	3	80	74	192	29
	(*ii*) Soda ash	Tons '000	32	33	...	2	36	33	54	32
	(*iii*) Caustic soda	Tons '000	18	22	4	4	11	13	35	2
23	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals—									
	(*i*) Benzene hexachlocide	Tons.	500	500	500	70	...	70	500	...
	(*ii*) Sulpha drugs	lbs. '000	400	400	...	...	...	80	350	5
	(*iii*) Para-amino salicylic acid	Tons	48	48	N.A.	7	7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Paints and Varnishes—									
	(*i*) Ready-mixed paints, varnishes, etc.	Tons '000	5	31	...	4	25	24	65	5
	(*ii*) Pigments (titanium dioxide).	Tons	1,800	1,800	1,800	198*	153*	178*	1,800	...
	(*iii*) Nitro-cellulose lacquers.	Gals. '000	500(2)	450(2)	194	N.A.	69	82	403(3)	...
	(*iv*) Aluminium paste and Powder	Tons.	750	750	500	87*	13	228*	500*	250

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Industries	Unit	1951—56		Progress during 1951-52		Actual production during April to December		Total capacity in 1952	Additional capacity required to achieve the Target
			Additional capacity	Additional production	Additional capacity	Additional production	1951	1952		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
25	Soap	Tons '000	15	94	7	11	63	63	272	8
26	Tanning and Footwear (footwear only).	Pairs Million	N.A.	6·0	N.A.	0·56	4·3	3·7	N.A.	N.A.
27	Paper and Paper Board—									
	(*i*) Paper and paper board	Tons '000	74	86	6	21	101	104	148	63
	(*ii*) Straw board and other boards.	Tons '000	10	31	N.A.	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28	Cement	Tons '000	2,026	2,108	442	596	2,386	2,714	3,845	1,461
29	Glass and Glassware—									
	(*i*) Sheet glass	Tons.	40,500	20,150	(—)1,500	380	4,158	2,450	10,200	15,800
	(*ii*) Blownware and pressed-ware.	Tons	36,250	51,400 to 56,400	6,500	23,600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
E. LIQUID FUELS—										
30	Power Alcohol	Gals. Million	8	13	...	2	4	5	13	8
F. TEXTILES—										
31	Cotton—									
	(*i*) Yarn	lbs. Million	53	461	17	154	978	1,111	1,697	25
	(*ii*) Cloth (mill-made)	Yds. Million	35	982	19	416	3,057	3,576	4,778	1
	(*iii*) Cloth (hand-loom)	Yds. Million	N.A.	890	...	32	600*	750*	N.A.	N.A.
32	Jute Manufactures	Tons '000	...	308	...	88	681	733	1,200	..
33	Rayon filament	lbs. Million	14	17	6	4	4	6	10	8
34	Woollen Manufactures	lbs. '000	...	7,000	...	(—)1,138	13,275	12,616	20	...

G. TIMBER—									
35 Match . . .	Gross Boxes '000	3,000	6,200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
36 Plywood tea-chest .	Sq. ft. Million	41 to 51	55	21	23	45	56	171	9 to 19
H. FOOD—									
37 Salt . . .	Tons '000	N.A.	426	N.A.	150	2,066	2,327	N.A.	N.A.
38 Sugar . . .	Tons '000	10	384	...	602	836	531	1,540	10
39 Vegetable Oils . .	Tons '000	N.A.	181	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
40 Vanaspati . . .	Tons '000	56	147	6	23	129	142*	339	50

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*Estimated.

(1) These figures indicate the total estimated production during the five year period, 1951-56.

(2) Targets have been provisionally revised in the light of recent developments.

(3) The capacity of two new units is capable of being worked for an additional capacity of about 97,000 gallons per annum.

N. A. —Not available.

APPENDIX

PROGRESS OF INVESTMENT ON INDUSTRIAL

(Rs. in

Projects	1951-52 Actual	1952-53 Revised	1953-54 Budget	1951-56 Total
I. *Central Government—*				
1. Pig Iron Project . . .	...	10·00	10·00	30,00·0
2. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (I).	2,32·05	3,28·56(2)	2,32·00(3)	14,08·0
3. Machine Tool Factory, Jalahalli . . .	2·28	1,19·00	1,43·50	9,63·0
4. Sindri Fertiliser Factory	2,74·62	...	...	9,03·0
5. Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory . . .	2,36·00	1,10·00	9·00	3,55·0 (4)
6. Railway Coach Factory .	4·00	74·00	1,30·00	4,68·0
7. Penicillin Factory, Pimpri	2·08	22·50	64·00	2,07·0 (5)
8. National Instruments Factory, Calcutta . .	6·66	10·00	39·00	1,82·0
9. Indian Telephone Industries	65·00	33·00	82·00	1,30·0
10. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarainpur . .	1·30	33·00	70·00	1,29·7
11. Development of Mandi Mines	...	2·25	1·00	1,00·0
12. Development of Existing Salt Works . . .	4·42	5·00	8·00	50·0
13. Rare Earth Factory .	30·00	10·00	...	40·0(6)
14. D. D. T. Factory, Delhi	...	10·00	7·45	39·1 (7)
15. Housing Factory, Delhi	12·91	4·55	2·00	19·5
16. Heavy Electrical Power Plant	...	...	10·00	7,00·0
17. New Mint, Alipore (8)	18·11	13·01	12·22	43·2

NOTES.—(a) Industrial schemes and projects under the Defence Ministry, Radar and Wireless Equipment Project, are not considered here. (b) Pro-

(1) Recoveries by sale of ships built at Visag were of the order of Rs. 88·00 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 2,96·56 lakhs in 1952-53; they are not deducted from the total investments.

(2) This includes a loan of Rs. 28·0 lakhs for the purchase of Vizag built ships and a subsidy of Rs. 1,10·06 lakhs.

(3) This includes a loan of Rs. 52·0 lakhs for the purchase of Vizag built ships and a subsidy of Rs. 80·0 lakhs.

(4) Investment upto 1950-51 was of the order of Rs. 11,18·0 lakhs and not Rs. 10,12·0 as indicated in the Report.

(5) Including Rs. 57·0 lakhs from WHO and UNICEF.

(6) Excluding an investment of Rs. 50·0 lakhs in 1950-51.

(7) Including 350,000 dollars from WHO and UNICEF.

(8) Excluding the "Charges in England (Stores)", amounting to Rs. 11·33 lakhs in 1952-53, Rs. 30·21 lakhs in 1953-54.

II

PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

lakhs)

Projects	1951-52 Actual	1952-53 Revised	1953-54 Budget	1951-56 Total
I. Central Governmnet—contd.				
18. Silver Refinery, Alipore (8)	0·26	8·30	7·94	46·8
19. Nasik Printing Press .	6·82	8·20	7·85	1,02·3
20. Manufacture of Stamp Cancelling and Printing Ink	2·00	...	...	5·8
21. Photogravure Project .	0·50	...	2·69	4·0
TOTAL .	8,99·01	8,01·37	8,38·65	88,89·5
II. *State Government*—				
1. Mysore Iron and Steel Works . . .	40·08	80·00(9)	1,00·00	2,83·0
2. U. P. Government Cement Factory . .	43·14	73·68	1,25·00	2,30·5
3. U. P. Precision Instruments Factory . .	10·13	6·29	7·49	50·2
4. NEPA Mills . .	50·33	47·00	1,30·00	2,00·0
5. Sirsilk Ltd. (10) . .	65·57	51·43	...	2,00·0
6. Sirpur Paper Mills (10)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60·0
7. Bihar Government Superphosphate Factory .	40·00	23·09	26·15	41·1
8. Other projects (11) .	138·4	25·00	32·00	30·0
TOTAL .	2,63·09	3,06·49	4,20·64	10,94·8
GRAND TOTAL .	11,62·10	11,07·86	12,59·29	99,84·3

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including the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Machine Tool Prototype Factory and jects Nos. 4, 5, 9, 13, 17, 19 and 21 went into production during 1951-52.

(9) Of which, investment of Rs. 40·0 lakhs has not been finally decided upon.

(10) The projects are to be associated with the private enterprise (Birla Brothers) shortly.

(11) Including the Travancore-Cochin's Ceramic and Porcelain Factory and the Mysore State's projects, including Procelain Factory, Soap Factory, Silk Weaving Factory, Implements Factory, Electric Factory, Electric Meters Project, Fruit Canning and Kankanhalli Silk Filature Project.

N. A.—Not available.

APPENDIX III

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN 1953-54

	Annual Capacity
I. *New Projects*—	
1. Ballarpur Paper and Straw-board Mills, Ltd.*	8,000 tons.
2. Cement Factory at Sawai Madhopur,* Jaipur.	165,000 tons.
3. Hindustan-Pilkington Glass Works, Asansol, Bengal (sheet glass manufacture)	10,500 tons.
4. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co. Ltd., Nagda.	28,000 bales of staple fibre.
II. *Expansion Schemes*—	
5. First stage expansion of SCOB—IISCO	Additional 120,000 tons of finished steel.
6. Expansion of Aluminium Corporation of India.	Additional 500 tons of aluminium ingots.
7. Expansion of Indian Aluminium Co's. smelter at Alwaye and Rolling Mills at Belur.	Additional 2,500 tons of aluminium ingots at Alwaye.
8. Expansion of Cement Factories at Shahabad and Bhupendra.	Additional 300,000 tons.
9. Expansion of Shree Digvijay Cement Co., Saurashtra.	Additional 100,000 tons.
10. National Carbon Co. of India (expansion of their factory at Calcutta and a new unit at Madras).	25 million dry cells.
11. Expansion of Shree Gopal Paper Mills .	Additional 9,500 tons of paper.
12. Expansion of Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India.	Additional 2,500 tons of caustic soda.

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*Factory is ready to go into production.

2. SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

As pointed out in the Five Year Plan, the development of small-scale industries has to be based on the exploitation of local resources near centres of production of primary raw materials and on the establishment of units ancillary to large-scale undertakings. Depending on local conditions, the attention of different State Governments was concentrated on examining the possibilities of developing different industries in their own territories. For example, the U.P. Government have taken steps to establish factories for fruit preservation run on co-operative lines at Lucknow and Ramgarh taking advantage of the large quantities of surplus fruit at these places. They have also finalised a scheme for the manufacture of drugs from the medicinal herbs found in abundance in the forests of the Himalayan districts. The Governments of Bombay and Saurashtra have made a beginning with the introduction of small-scale spinning units of the Garbo and Tokubo types as well as the small-scale spinning units evolved by Shri Kale in the heart of the cotton growing areas

2. The process of helping small-scale industries already in existence to overcome current difficulties is no less important than the creation of new lines of activity. One industry which has been severely hit in this period is the coir industry of Travancore-Cochin. The decline in foreign demand for coir manufactures created distress and unemployment in this industry. With a view to stimulating local demand and popularising coir products abroad through improvements in techniques and processes, market research and other suitable measures, it is proposed to establish a statutory board for the coir industry.

3. This period has also brought to the fore-front the importance of coordinating the production programmes of large-scale, small-scale and cottage establishments engaged in the same field of production. The absence of such coordination has resulted in the distress of the more vulnerable section of some industries, for instance the handloom section of the textile industry, and khandsari in the case of the sugar industry. It is expected that the action recently initiated will redress the balance and enable all sectors of these major industries to achieve the targets assigned to them in the Five Year Plan. The principle measures taken so far are as under:

(i) As recommended by the Planning Commission, an All-India Khadi & Village Industries Board was constituted on 14th January, 1953, which will be responsible for preparing and organising programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries, including the training of personnel, the manufacture and supply of equipment, the supply of row materials, and marketing and research. The Board has met twice since its inception and has set up three sub-committees to work out plans for training, research and common production programmes.

(*ii*) An All-India Handicrafts Board was constituted on the 5th November, 1952 to advise Government generally on the problems relating to handicrafts and in particular to improve and develop production and promote sales in India and abroad. The Handicrafts Board has held two meetings and has taken up pottery and mat weaving for immediate development in the first instance. The Board also organised an exhibition at Delhi of the best samples of these two industries.

(*iii*) Provision of finance for the development of handloom and Khadi industries by the imposition of a cess of 3 pies per yard on all mill cloth excepting that produced for export:

(*iv*) Imposition of a cut in the production of dhoties by textile mills to stimulate the handloom sector.

4. Some of the State Governments, *e.g.*, the U.P., have evolved long-term plans for the development of cooperatives in connection with the rehabilitation of the handloom industry. The weavers drawn into the field of these cooperatives are expecte to receive assistance in various ways. The starting of dye-houses, the training of artisans, the supply of yarn, dyes and other raw materials to the weavers, the grant of subsidies for the purchase of improved appliances which are necessary for improving the quality and design of handloom products, the establishment of cooperative spinning mills are examples of the ways in which the handloom sector is proposed to be assisted.

5. During 1951-52 and 1952-53 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry gave grants of Rs. 6,75,808 and Rs. 255,950 respectively to State Governments for various schemes for the promotion of cottage industries such as the purchase of a wood seasoning plant, the establishment of a woollen carding and finishing centre and of a centre for finishing and testing cycle parts. In addition grants of Rs. 4,56, 940 and Rs. 11,25,400 were given to non-official organisations mostly for the purchase of machinery. The grants to non-official organisations included grants totalling Rs. 11,00,000 given direct to the All India Spinners Association. The other grants were mostly given through the State Governments concerned.

3. MINERAL RESOURCES

The programme of mineral development envisaged in the Plan provides for—

(i) systematic and detailed investigations and surveys by the Geological Survey of India, the Indian Bureau of Mines and the National Laboratories for the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the resources of the more important minerals;

(ii) provision of facilities in the shape of technical personnel and equipment for the implementation of the surveys; and

(iii) legislation for conservation of metallurgical coal and allied matters.

The Plan contains a provision of Rs. 67·0 lakhs for the further expansion of the Geological Survey of India and Rs. 39·2 lakhs for the five-year expansion programme of the Bureau of Mines. Separate funds are allocated for the Fuel Research Institute, the National Metallurgical Laboratory and the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute which have a vital part to play in the development of mineral resources.

Progress of development expenditure

2. Out of a provision in the Plan of Rs. 5·0 lakhs for 1951-52 and Rs. 13·69 lakhs for 1952-53 for the further expansion of the Geological Survey of India, only Rs. 1·09 lakhs and Rs. 4·16 lakhs respectively have been spent in the two years—a short fall in expenditure of Rs. 13·44 lakhs (nearly 78 per cent). In the case of the Bureau of Mines the Plan provides Rs. 2·29 lakhs for 1951-52 and Rs. 6·92 lakhs for 1952-53, while the actual expenditure incurred on expansion has been Rs. 0·29 lakhs and Rs. 4·08 lakhs respectively in the two years—a short fall of Rs. 4·80 lakhs (nearly 52 per cent.). The short-fall in expenditure has been largely due to difficulties in recruiting personnel and purchase of equipment. The two departments have, therefore, had to undertake their respective programmes with very much smaller staff and less equipment than are really required for the purpose. This is reflected in the failure to achieve some of the targets set for each year and this is particularly noticeable in the case of systematic mapping, inspection of mines, prospecting and mineral benefication where, of the investigations undertaken, less than a third could be completed.

3. In spite of the limited facilities available with the two departments and the National Laboratories, a fair amount of work has been done in the field of geological mapping and detailed mineral investigations, preliminary prospecting of important minerals, underground exploratory mining of pyrites, inspection of mines with a view to check unsystematic and wateful methods of mining and investigations on the beneficiation of low grade minerals. Steps are also being taken to improve the statistics relating to the mineral industry. The details of the work done during the period are given in Annexure I.

Legislation

4. In view of the limited reserves of coking coal and the extreme urgency of conservation measures, the Planning Commission recommended legislation for the purpose of enforcing conservation, consolidation of cesses and setting up a Coal Board to deal with all questions relating to coal and ensuring a co-ordinated policy. These recommendations led to the enactment of the Coal Mines (Safety and Conservation) Act, 1952, which gives power to the Government for the purpose of ensuring conservation and setting up a Coal Board Under this legislation, a Coal Board has been set up, rates of excise duty on coal and coke have been prescribed and over-all production limits for selected A and B grade coking coal for 1952 and 1953 have been prescribed.

South Arcot lignite deposits

5. Preliminary investigations during the last few years having indicated the existence of large quantities of lignite in the neighbourhood of Neyveli (South Arcot District), the Madras Government have begun experimental quarrying with a view to collect bulk samples and to study the ground water conditions in the area. The scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 79·0 lakhs is being subsidised by the Central Government to the extent of Rs. 15·00 lakhs in the shape of equipment.

Railway collieries

6. A plan has been drawn up for the effective and economic working of the Railway collieries involving opening of new seams and new areas, mechanisation and provision of amenities like housing, pit head bath, creches, etc., and a provision of Rs. 145 lakhs has been made in the Ministry of Railways' programme.

7. A sum of Rs. 84·95 lakhs had been provided for the period 1951—53 but so far only about Rs. 11·74 lakhs have been actually spent. These figures, however, give a somewhat exaggerated impression of the failure in performance as against the targets set becaus

(*i*) the actual expenditure booked by the Controller of Coal Accounts does not take into account the work in progress or those against which no payment has been made,

(*ii*) the opening out of the Upper Kurharbaree seam has been kept in abeyance in view of the Government's acceptance of the policy of conservation of good quality coking coal. Similarly the opening out, after acquisition, of virgin areas containing high-grade coking coal has also been held up for the same reason,

(*iii*) the purchase of some of the materials has been held up on account of late delivery dates and other causes.

8. During the period under review the provision of a new haulage in the Kargali colliery and that of additional power and boiler plants in Kurasia colliery have been completed and the electrification of the Sawang colliery is nearing completion—the work done so far has enabled an additional despatch of 2,000 tons of coal per month. The installation of an additional screening plant in the Bokaro colliery and the erection of additional power plants at Bharkunda and Talcher collieries are under progress.

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ANNEXURE 1

INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1951—53

The following investigations have been taken up during the period:

Mapping

(*i*) Large-scale mapping of the Karanpura coalfields (in progress) and revision of a large-scale maps of Bokaro (in progress) and Raniganj (completed).

(*ii*) Large-scale structural mapping of the manganese ore belt in Madhya Pradesh (in progress).

(*iii*) Detailed mapping of the mica belt in Bihar and Rajasthan (in progress).

Mineral investigations

(*i*) Examination of sulphur bearing clays in Kistna district (Madras) (completed).

(*ii*) Underground exploratory mining of pyrite deposits in Amjor (Bihar) (in progress).

(*iii*) Preliminary investigations of wolfram in Bankura (West Bengal), pyrites in Taradevi (Simla Hills) and Karwar (Bombay) (completed).

(*iv*) Exploratory survey of sulphur deposits near Puga (Kashmir) (completed).

(*v*) Geophysical investigations for copper in Singhbhum (Bihar) and Jubbulpore (Madhya Pradesh) (completed).

(*vi*) Geophysical investigations for pyrite in Ingaldal (Mysore) (completed).

(*vii*) Assessment of reserves of kyanite in Singhbhum (Bihar) (completed).

Survey

(*i*) Survey of resources of glass sands (completed).

(*ii*) Survey of Indian clays (in progress).

(*iii*) Physical and chemical survey of Indian coals. The survey of Bermo seam has been completed and that of No. 10 seam in Jharia and the 100 ft. seam in Bokaro are nearing completion. Three regional coal survey stations have been set up.

Mineral beneficiation and utilisation

Investigations on:

(*i*) Beneficiation of low grade manganese ore from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa (in progress).

(*ii*) Beneficiation of low grade pyrite, lead and zinc and graphite (in progress).

(*iii*) The properties of mica and the utilisation of scrap and waste mica (in progress).

(*iv*) Manufacture of sillimanite refractories from Travancore beach sands (in progress).

(*v*) Production of super-basic refractories from magnesite-talc rock (in progress).

(*vi*) Preparation of beryillia from beryl and electrolytic manganese from low grade manganese ore. The work is in progress and a method has been standardised

(*vii*) The washability of Indian coal. About 300 samples have been tested and investigations have been carried on a laboratory and semipilot plant scale.

(*viii*) Low and high temperature carbonisation, blending of non-coking and semi-coking coal with coking coal and Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis (in progress).

CHAPTER VI

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

THE MAJOR problem of the railways is that of renovating their equipment and the railways' plan is therefore primarily one for rehabilitation. At the same time, provision has to be made for the increased levels of traffic which will result as a natural corollary of development and expansion in other sectors. This upward trend of traffic is already more or less visible. For example, the total freight increased from 26,829 million ton-miles in 1950-51 to 28,833 million ton-miles in 1951-52. Figures for the full year 1952-53 are not yet available, but figures for the period up to November, 1952 indicate that a five per cent. increase in the total tonnage lifted may be expected. In the number of wagons loaded also there has been an increase of over five per cent. on the broad gauge railways and about two per cent. on meter gauge railways.

2. The programme of rehabilitation of rolling stock has been progressing fairly satisfactorily. The Plan had provided for 1038 locomotives to be placed on the line during the five years 1951—56, including 600 to be imported. As against this 103 locomotives were placed on the line during 1951-52 and 239 during 1952-53, of which 17 and 36 respectively were produced by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works in these first two years of production from this factory.

3. Similarly, as regards coaches 673 were built in this country and 98 imported in 1951-52 against targets for the whole five year period of 4,380 and 673 respectively.

4. In the case of wagons, against a target of 30,000 to be produced within the country during 1951—56, actual production during the period April 1951 to December 1952 has been 8,000. During the year 1953-54 it is expected that the internal production will go up to 7,000 wagons.

5. Progress in regard to replacement of track and other immobile equipment is more difficult to state in physical terms, but the financial provision made in the Plan has been almost completely utilised during the period under review.

6. Other important events during the two years of the Plan have been the opening of the Desa-Gandhidham section of 170 miles and the Bijnor-Chandpur-Siau section of 22 miles. The Vasad-Kathna line is nearing completion. Work has commenced on the Ganga Bridge near Mokameh and the Quilon-Ernakulum line.

7. Of the 12 lines dismantled during the war the reconstruction of which had been approved by the Central Board of Transport, two have been completely relaid during this period. Two other lines are expected to be completed during 1953 and work on relaying seven lines is nearing completion.

8. Special mention may be made of the railway programme required for the expansion of iron and steel production and the establishment of petroleum refineries. The requirements have been assessed and the following work is being taken in hand:—

(1) Doubling of Anara-goychandi Pahar Burnpur section in order to facilitate additional traffic movement consequent on the expansion of IISCO. The total cost of the scheme is expected to be Rs. 139·3 lakhs of which Rs. 10·0 lakhs is likely to be expended in 1953-54. The doubling of this line will also facilitate increased export of iron ore from Chakradharpur district to Calcutta Docks *via* Sini-Asansol.

(2) Doubling of Sini-Gomaharria section to handle increased goods traffic, particularly iron ore traffic resulting from the expansion of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. The cost is estimated at Rs. 47·5 lakhs of which Rs. 10 lakhs is expected to be spent in 1953-54.

(3) Provision of additional yard facilities (Jugsulai Yard) to handle increased traffic at Tatanagar station expected from the expansion of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. The total cost is estimated to be Rs. 13 lakhs of which about Rs. 3 lakhs had been spent by the end of 1952-53.

9. Mention may also be made of additional crossing stations on the Bezwada-Madras section which will step up the line capacity to 420 wagons per day and help to clear up one of the major bottlenecks in the railway system.

10. Among works already in progress are the provision of rail facilities for the oil refineries at Kurla-Trombay, estimated to cost Rs. 65 lakhs, and of additional facilities for expediting the movement of gypsum to the Sindri Fertiliser Factory estimated to cost about Rs. 11·26 lakhs. On these two schemes expenditure during 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 10·11 lakhs respectively.

11. The two major factories set up to help the Indian railways to achieve self-sufficiency in rolling stock, namely, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Perambur Integral Coach Building Factory are both progressing according to schedule. The Chittaran-

jan Locomotive Factory is now practically complete. Up to the end of March 1953, 58 locomotives had been built, which is rather more than envisaged in the scheduled programme and the percentage of components produced at the factory had risen to 70 per cent. It is expected that output will be maintained according to plan for the rest of the Plan period. The Perambur Coach Building Factory, on which an expenditure of Rs. 78 lakhs has already been incurred, is due to be completed in 1955. The work is going forward smoothly.

12. There has also been an improvement in the efficiency of the railway loco sheds and workshops. This has contributed to the achievement of higher servicing efficiency by these installations which it is hoped will improve rolling stock availability still further during the remaining years of the Plan.

13. Finally, it can be stated that the demand for improved amenities for passengers, for which provision has been made in the Plan, is being progressively met. The opening of waiting halls, the improvement of booking facilities, the expansion in the number of stations and advance booking and reservation facilities for third class passengers, and the provision of sheds and water taps on platforms are some of the steps which have been taken in this direction. In order to relieve the overcrowding, which has been a matter of complaint for a long time, more than 109 new trains have been introduced and 108 train runs have been extended during the year 1952-53 alone.

PORTS

14. Provision had been contemplated in the Plan for the development of the major ports from their own resources and from funds to be made available by the Central Government. None of the major ports have so far drawn upon the central assistance, but some work envisaged in the Plan has been taken in hand financed from the ports' own funds, details of which are given below. Except in the case of Bombay the expenditure so far incurred is low compared with the total planned expenditure.

15. *Bombay.*—During the period under review the Bombay port authorities have spent Rs. 126·62 lakhs on the reconstruction of transit sheds and ware-houses. The modernisation of Princes' and Victoria docks has also been undertaken as well as the electrification of the Alexandra docks. The expenditure incurred on these two items amounted to Rs. 60·48 lakhs and 26 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 5·73 lakhs was also spent on the housing of labour.

16. *Calcutta.*—The Calcutta port authorities incurred an expenditure of Rs. 44·52 lakhs on the purchase of wagons and locomotives, Rs. 6 lakhs on the purchase of tugs and river survey vessels and Rs. 27·35 lakhs on housing and social services.

17. *Madras.*—Two major projects, the extension of the sand screen and the wet dock scheme were taken in hand and expenditure of Rs. 7·18 lakhs and Rs. 19·62 lakhs respectively has been incurred on them.

18. *Cochin.*—The Cochin port authorities spent Rs. 5·56 lakhs on the construction of transit sheds and ware-houses and Rs. 2·81 lakhs on the construction of coal berths.

19. In regard to the development of Kandla as a major port, for which a provision of over Rs. 12 crores has been made in the Plan, much of the preparatory work is now complete and target dates have been fixed for the various stages of construction. The expenditure during the past two years has been about Rs. 2·9 crores. Work is also in progress on the development of five minor ports in Cutch.

LIGHT HOUSES

20. During the period under review the construction of 14 light houses was taken in hand. One of these is now practically complete and work on five more is in progress. The Plan provided for the purchase of a light house tender. Orders have been placed for this as well as for three motor boats.

21. It had been recommended in the Plan that, to raise a part of the funds required for the development of light houses, light dues might be increased. A bill for this has been introduced in Parliament.

SHIPPING

22. During the two years under review, shipping companies acquired 31 ships with a gross tonnage of 107,000 G.R.T. including six ships built at the Vizagapatam Shipbuilding Yard. Deducting six ships with a tonnage of 29,000 G.R.T. which were sold during the same period and one ship which was lost (1,000 G.R.T.), the net additions were of the order of 77,000 G.R.T. These additions have all gone to the coastal trade. The Plan aims at raising the total tonnage in the coastal and overseas trade from 3,62,150 G.R.T. at the end of 1950 to about 600,000 tons G.R.T. by 1955-56.

23. The implementation of the coastal reservation policy is proceeding steadily. The share of Indian ships in the coastal trade increased from about 80 per cent. in 1950-51 to 94 per cent. in 1951-52 and to almost 100 per cent. in 1952-53.

24. It was envisaged in the Plan that by 1955-56 additions to the overseas tonnage would amount in all to 110,000 G.R.T. During the two years under review no additions have been made and advantage has not been taken by the shipping companies of the Central Government's offer of loans at the concessional rate of interest of 2½ per cent. for the acquisition of additional tonnage for overseas trade.

This is partly accounted for by the sharp fluctuations in the prices of ships and freight rates during the period. The Eastern Shipping Corporation, have placed orders on the Hindustan shipyard for two ships of 8,000 G.R.T. and on a German shipyard for one ship of nearly 10,000 G.R.T. The Corporation is also trying to procure secondhand ships from abroad.

ROADS

National highways

25. A sum of Rs. 27 crores was set apart in the Central Government's plan for national highways of which Rs. 8·15 crores were provided in the budgets for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53. About Rs. 7·4 crores of this budget provision was expended.

26. As regards actual physical targets, the construction of 925 miles of new roads was planned to be undertaken during the period of the Plan of which 640 miles were scheduled to be completed. At the end of the first two years 240 miles of this new construction had been completed and work was in progress on 450 miles. Similarly, 3000 miles of existing roads were to be taken in hand for improvement during the five years, of which 2500 miles were scheduled to be completed. By the end of the first two years, improvement of 1,050 miles had been completed and work was in progress on improvements over a further 1500 miles.

27. As regards bridges, 68 large new bridges were planned to be taken in hand during the five year period, 40 of which were to be completed. So far 17 bridges have been completed and work on 20 bridges is in progress.

28. A further sum of rupees four crores was provided in the Plan for the development of certain selected roads other than national highways for which the Centre had accepted financial liability. Amongst these are the border road to connect Tripura and Assam, the Pathankot-Jammu Road, portions of the west coast road in Madras and Bombay States and some roads in Sikkim. The progress here has not been so good in the border areas, due mainly to the difficulty of obtaining labour. By the end of 1952, about Rs. 116·87 lakhs had been expended on these roads. One hundred and forty miles of new construction had been completed and work was in progress on 120 miles and on two major bridges.

State highways and other roads

29. With regard to State highways, District roads and village roads which are the primary responsibility of the State Governments, the progress achieved in physical terms cannot be accurately stated as the figures supplied by States are not on a comparable basis and it is

ot possible in all cases to distinguish between new construction nd improvements and between work fully completed and work still n progress. The information so far available indicates that new onstruction and improvements (including village roads) were of the rder of about 3,300 miles in 1951-52 and about 3,900 miles in 1952-53. These figures, however, include some work which had been in rogress before the beginning of the period of the Plan and has now een completed, as well as some roads on which work has not yet een finally completed but has progressed sufficiently for the road o be opened to traffic. In certain cases too mileage has been included in proportion to the work done though the particular road is not eady for use at all. Thus, these figures have to be viewed with aution when considered as a quantitative indication of achievement.

30. In financial terms, as against a total planned expenditure for ive years of Rs. 5,059·2 lakhs by Part A States, the actual expenditure (budget figures) has been Rs. 940·6 lakhs and Rs. 1,346·8 lakhs in 1951-2 and 1952-53 respectively. In the case of Part B States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) against a planned expenditure of Rs. 1,582·8 akhs the actuals have only been of the order of Rs. 149·6 lakhs and Rs. 245·4 lakhs for the last two years. Similarly in the case of Part C States, the actuals are only Rs. 38·6 lakhs and Rs. 80·3 lakhs as against planned expenditure of Rs. 627·4 lakhs for the five years. These igures indicate that the Part B and C States are at present somewhat agging behind schedule.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

31. During the past two years there has been a rapid expansion in ost offices as part of the normal development programme of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The number of telegraph offices as increased from 3,600 to 4,000. The number of telephones in the ountry increased from about 168,000 at the beginning of the period f the Plan to about 200,000 by December 1952—an increase of about 0 per cent. During the same period 64 new telephones exchanges ere opened and 105 exchanges were rehabilitated.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATION SERVICE

32. The Five Year Plan had provided for the opening of a wireless ele-communication station at Calcutta and for expanding the existing tations at Delhi, Bombay, Kirkee, Dhond and Madras. It was decided o give the highest priority to the starting of the Calcutta Station and o the expansion of Delhi Station. There were procedural delays in onnection with the acquisition of land in Calcutta, but the necessary and has now been acquired and temporary buildings are under onstruction. The installation of equipment is, however, behind chedule owing to the difficulty in obtaining it.

33. The Delhi expansion scheme has been progressing according
plan, but it has been found that the transmitter station has to
shifted to a new site. Steps are being taken to acquire the necess
site. Extensions to the Kirkee station are also in progress and duri
the period under review a second direct telegraph circuit has be
opened.

CIVIL AVIATION

34. The plans for the development of civil aviation have two aspe
—the provision of increased aerodrome and auxiliary facilities
meet increased requirements and the reorganisation and develo
ment of air services themselves. In regard to the former, thou
delays have occurred in the acquisition of land and the procureme
of technical equipment, fair progress has been made duri
1951-52 and 1952-53. In the Plan provision had been made for t
construction of new aerodromes and for improving existing ones
well as for completing works which were already in hand. Almo
all of the latter have been completed during the last two yea
These include four landing strips each in Tripura State and Assam a
a new aerodrome at Mangalore. The new work begun during t
last two years includes the construction of administrative and tech
cal buildings at a very large number of aerodromes, the impro
ment of runways and taxi tracks and the construction of a complete
new runway at Dum Dum. The sums provided for these works
the past two years have been fully utilised and the progress is w
up to schedule.

35. It was expected that under the Five Year Plan, work wou
begin on the setting up of 64 aeronautical communication statio
in different parts of India to meet the increased demand for ra
aids and navigational facilities. There have been delays, howev
in the arrival of equipment and the planned financial provision f
the two years has not been fully utilised. Because of this delay,
became necessary to set up aircraft radio equipment of low pow
type in certain areas where the need was extremely urgent whi
will be replaced as the proper equipment becomes available. The
has been delay also in the purchase of operational and night landi
equipment of aerodromes for which provision had been made.

36. As regards the reorganisation and development of air servic
themselves, the way has been cleared by the introduction in Parli
ment (and subsequent passage) of the Airways Corporations B
which provides for the setting up of two corporations for running
air services both internal and international.

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL SERVICES

1. HEALTH

OUT OF the total health plan of about Rs. 100 crores the States ccount for about Rs. 82 crores and the Centre for about Rs. 18 crores. The Central Government's programme consists of a number of elected schemes designed to support the programmes drawn up by he States. Among these may be mentioned the establishment of the All India Medical Institute, the National Malaria Control Programme, amily Planning, schemes carried out in conjunction with international rganisations, upgrading of existing departments in medical colleges nd in hospitals, training of medical and health personnel and research rogrammes, including those relating to systems of medicine other han modern medicine.

2. Health programmes in the States are commonly divided into wo groups, namely, Medical and Public Health, the former being oncerned with the provision of medical aid and the latter with preventive measures. In several States in recent years, there has been steady expansion of facilities for medical relief and medical educaion. Consequently, the Plan provided for only a small amount of xpansion of these facilities except in States such as Assam, Uttar radesh and West Bengal and in several of the newly merged terriories. In respect of public health programmes, however, the Plan nvisaged a larger measure of expansion, the average development xpenditure rising from Rs. 3·6 crores before the Plan to more than wice this amount by the end of the Plan period.

CENTRAL SCHEMES

Some of the important schemes in the Central Government's ealth programme have not yet made an effective beginning, and lmost the entire expenditure on them will be concentrated during he remaining three years of the Plan. This is due, to some extent, o the fact that in the final version of the Plan the Centre's health rogramme was substantially increased. Reference may be made ere briefly to the progress of a few of the Central Government's chemes:—

(i) *The All India Medical Institute.*—The implementation of this cheme has been delayed considerably because of preliminary diffiulties which arose over the location of the Institute. It had been ntended in the beginning that the Institute should be established the vicinity of the Irwin Hospital where the foundation stone was ctually laid in April, 1952. Subsequent discussions between the entral Government and the Government of Delhi State led to the decision to build the Institute in the neighbourhood of the Safdarjan Hospital which the State Government has now agreed to transfer to the Central Government.

(ii) *Upgrading of medical colleges.*—This scheme is a continuatio of a programme which has been in progress since 1949. Among the departments which have been upgraded may be mentioned th Physiology department at the Medical College, Patna, the Cance Research Centre at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, the Industrial Hygiene department of the All India Institute of Hygiene an Pupblic Health, Calcutta, the V. D. department in the Governme General Hospital, Madras, the Anatomy department in the Medic College, Madras, the Obstetrics and Gynaecology departments at th Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

(iii) *National malaria control programme.*—This scheme has bee given a high priority in the Five Year Plan. In the plans of the Stat Governments a total provision of Rs. 7·27 crores had been made fo anti-malaria measures, a field in which Bombay, Madras, Utta Pradesh and West Bengal had already taken the lead. The Centra Government's programme has now made an additional provision t the extent of Rs. 10 crores. As a national programme the schem would begin functioning in 1953-54 although, thanks to the large quantities of DDT becoming available under the Indo-U.S. Technica Co-operation Agreement, there has already been a stepping u of the current programme. Hitherto, out of a population of 20 million exposed to malaria, schemes in operation covered about 3 million. It is proposed to establish 90 anti-malaria units durin 1953-54, each unit serving a population of about 1 million. The anti malaria measures are conceived as a programme carried out by th States with the assistance and leadership of the Central Governmen For this purpose the Malaria Institute of India is now bein strengthened.

(iv) *Anti-tuberculosis schemes.*—Thanks to the assistance o W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F., considerable progress has been made durin the past four years in the extension of B.C.G. vaccination. Up to th end of 1952, B.C.G. vaccination on a mass scale had been carried ou in nine States. The programme will be further expanded durin 1953. The B.C.G. vaccine laboratory at Guindy, which was established in 1948 and is being expanded under the Plan, now supplies vaccin and tuberculin to the States as well as to neighbouring countrie During 1951-52, three training and demonstration centres for ant tuberculosis work were established with the assistance of W.H.O and U.N.I.C.E.F. The Vallabhbhai Chest Institute at Delhi i also being expanded. Finally, a number of States, for instanc Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have in han schemes for establishing sanatoria and clinics for tuberculosis patients.

(v) *Maternity and child health.*—In co-operation with U.N.I.C.E.F., the Central Government is establishing a department of maternity and child health at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, which will serve as a national training centre in this important field. In addition to training schemes, several States have also initiated maternal and child welfare programmes. Already Madras has 514 maternity and child welfare centres, Uttar Pradesh 239 and Bombay 236.

(vi) *Family planning.*—The Central Government has, at present, three experimental centres for pilot studies in family planning methods. A family planning section has been established in the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health has now constituted a Population Research and Programmes Committee so as to carry out the proposals made in the Five Year Plan. This Committee is expected to submit its concrete proposals in the near future. In view of the vital importance of family planning and the pioneering work which has already been done, it is of the highest importance that the Central Government should provide effective and vigorous leadership in this field and should guide the States as well as voluntary organisations on the basis of a definite and carefully co-ordinated programme of work.

HEALTH PROGRAMMES IN THE STATES

4. The following statement indicates the trends in respect of development expenditure under medical and public health programmes in the States:—

Progress of development expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Medical	1950-51 Actuals	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Revised	1953-54 Budget	Five Years' Total
Administration . . .	3·4	3·5	3·5	5·5	22·2
Education and training . .	291·7	270·4	167·3	217·7	1345·8
Hospitals and dispensaries .	241·6	378·7	436·7	525·0	2472·4
Other schemes . . .	18·2	37·5	42·4	55·2	434·3
Public Health					
Administration . . .	15·0	30·4	21·3	22·0	224·5
Education and training . .	1·4	1·2	3·7	3·8	41·8
Water supply and drainage .	264·2	354·9	407·5	412·2	2407·9
Anti-malaria	47·2	61·7	81·6	125·0	727·1
Other schemes . . .	35·9	55·7	71·6	117·7	548·3

During the two or three years that preceded the Plan, a number of new medical colleges were taken in hand. Expenditure on these schemes has now fallen from Rs. 2·9 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 1·7 crores in 1952-53. While there are a few new schemes for the promotion of medical education, the bulk of the increase in expenditure relates to provision of hospital and dispensary facilities. In public health programmes attention is being concentrated mainly, on the one hand, on water supply and drainage and, on the other, upon anti-malaria programmes in respect of which, as has been indicated earlier, the Central Government has now accepted a measure of initiative.

5. Sufficient attention has not been given in the past to the training of ancillary medical and public health personnel such as nurses, midwives, health visitors and sanitary staff. The existing facilities have to be expanded considerably in view of the programmes now accepted for national extension and community projects. This is one of the major tasks to be undertaken during 1953-54. Broadly speaking, taking the States as a whole, medical and public health programmes are lagging behind the relatively modest levels postulated in the Plan. During the remaining three years, the States as well as the Centre have to ensure that this lag is made up.

2. EDUCATION

Progress of expenditure

The total proposed expenditure for the educational development in the Plan is Rs. 151·7 crores, for the five year period. The progress of expenditure as against the Plan provision was as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	Expenditure in the Plan			Progress of Expenditure			
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-56	1950-51 (Actuals)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised	1953-54 (Budget)
States . . .	1908·0	2293·8	11637·7	1828·5	1808·5	2025·3	2380·3
Central Government .	219·9	1054·9	3501·7	124·6	198·8	359·1	315·2
TOTAL .	2127·9	3348·7	15139·4	1953·1	2007·2	2412·4	2695·5

Compared to the development expenditure in 1950-51, the increase in the expenditure under the Plan was 3 per cent. in 1951-52, 24 per cent. in 1952-53 and would be 38 per cent. in 1953-54.

2. The progress of development expenditure by the Central Government, under different heads, has been as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sub-Head	Total for 1951-56	Progress of Expenditure		
		1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)
Pre-University Education . . .	20,00·0	Nil.	63·5	2,00·0
Labour Service by students . . .	1,00·0	Nil.	Nil.	
University Education (Humanities) . .	1,20·0	Nil.	34·2	25·0
Technical and Vocationl Education . .	12,81·7	1,98·8	2,61·3	2,91·4
TOTAL .	35,01·7	1,98·8	3,59·0	5,16·4

3. The same progress in the States' sector has been as follows:—

Sub-head	Total for 1951-56	Progress of Development Expenditure			
		1950-51 (Actuals)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)
Administration . . .	103·8	9·0	7·7	9·1	12·8
Primary Education . . .	7,240·6	1,281·4	1,244·9	1,393·3	1,585·2
Basic Education . . .	128·7	...	18·1	18·6	31·1
Secondary Education . . .	835·3	89·1	73·6	100·7	151·2
University Education . .	1,024·5	120·6	167·8	196·5	224·1
Technical and Vocational Edn.	1,016·3	170·5	159·5	176·9	207·5
Social Education . . .	608·0	74·3	71·0	84·2	84·0
Other Schemes . . .	680·5	83·6	65·9	73·0	84·0

Primary schools (including Basic)

4. Reliable data is not yet available to measure the progress of the Plan in different sectors in terms of physical targets, and it is only possible to indicate the types of programmes that are in progress. In the case of ordinary primary education new schools have been opened, teachers trained, school buildings put up and repaired, pay scales of teachers raised in a number of States—especially in Bombay, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa—, compulsion introduced in certain areas, and crafts introduced in primary schools as a first step towards their final conversion into basic schools. As

regards basic education, new schools are being opened and ordinary primary schools are being converted into basic schools. Due to the dearth of trained teachers, however, the progress has been rather slow. Steps are being taken to make up this deficiency.

5. In the community project areas as well as in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the necessity of opening schools only of the basic type has been emphasised by the Central Government. The Ministry of Education are considering how best to develop the productive capacity of basic education without sacrificing educational interests, and are considering steps to implement the recommendations of the committee appointed for the purpose. Through their scheme of intensive educational development projects they are trying to work out techniques for basic education, produce literature, train teachers and see how a group of basic institutions, situated near each other would react on the total life of the community. Rs. 33·3 lakhs (revised estimates) have been spent on this scheme during 1952-53. The report on the work done is, however, not yet available.

Secondary Education

6. In the case of secondary education, besides the usual programmes of opening new secondary schools and improving existing ones—in the matter of buildings, equipment, staff, etc.—there are programmes of opening secondary schools for girls, and of diversifying secondary courses as well as giving a vocational bias to secondary education. When the Secondary Education Commission, which was appointed last year to examine the whole field of secondary education reports, schemes will be drawn up to implement its recommendations.

University Education

7. In the field of university education, the Central Government have decided to set up a University Grants Commission. It is hoped that when it is set up it will be able to assist the development of university education throughout the country in a co-ordinated manner. The Central Government made a provision of Rs. 34·2 lakhs in 1952-53 to assist the teaching of humanities in universities. Rs. 25·0 lakhs have been provided for the same purpose in the budget of 1953-54. In the States' sector progress has been made in regard to a number of important schemes provided in the Plan. These include the expansion of existing universities, the starting of post-graduate courses, the development of oriental education at the under-graduate and

post-graduate levels, the provision of facilities for research and the provision of scholarships to meritorious but poor students. As regards the establishment of rural universities, a sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education, which was set up for the purpose, met recently and its report will be shortly considered by the Board. Assistance given in the development of higher scientific and technical education in universities is dealt with in the mentioned below:—

8. In the field of technical and vocational education progress has been made in increasing facilities for post-graduate and research work in which we are deficient. The most important schemes in this connection and the progress made therein during 1951—53 are mentioned below—:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Executing Authority	Total for five years.	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)
1. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur*	Central Government	464·7	74·7	101·0	112·2
2. Development scheme of the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.	Do.	88·7	33·8	26·9	21·0
3. Research training scholarship scheme.	Do.	45·0	2·1	8·0	8·0
4. Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research.†	Do.	482·0	22·8	71·0	94·0
	TOTAL	1080·4	133·4	206·9	235·2

As will be seen, all these schemes are conducted by the Central Government, which has a special responsibility in regard to higher education. As regards the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, it is intended to develop it as a premier institution for post-graduate and research work. It was, however, realised that good post-graduate work could only be built up on the basis of under-graduate work of a high standard. The Institute therefore also provides for undergraduates courses. The scheme was started in 1947-48 and up to 1950-51 Rs. 55 lakhs had been spent. The scheme made good progress during 1951—53. Of the target of 1,320 under-graduates, it is estimated that in 1953-54 it will be possible to admit 803 under-graduates, besides 40 post-graduates, 20 research scholars and 43 students in specialised courses. The progress has, however, not been as rapid as was estimated in the Plan due to the delay in securing the services of the highly qualified staff, who have also to do the planning of their department. But, as the progress of expenditure figures will show the lee-way is expected to be made up in 1953-54, when the first phase of the development of the Institute is likely to be completed.

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*As explained later on, this includes some under-graduate work also.

†Though originally intended only for helping post-graduate and research work, the scope of this scheme has been widened to include various other items of technical education at all levels.

9. As regards the scheme for the development of the Indian Institute of Sciencies, Bangalore, the special schemes included in it are: the Four Year Development Scheme for the Institute which began in 1946-47; the establishment of a Power Engineering Department; the development of the Aeronautical Engineering Department; the establishment of a High Voltage Engineering Laboratory; the expansion of the Internal Combustion Engineering Department (research in Gas Turbine); and the establishment of the Department of Economics and Sociology. The Four Year Development Scheme is nearly complete. This was intended to improve the position in regard to buildings and equipment and staff. As a result, it has been possible to improve the departments and increase the number of students. In the Aeronautical Engineering Department the experimental model wind tunnel has been constructed and much essential equipment secured and installed. The construction of the large wind tunnel is being taken in hand. The Internal Combustion Engineering Department has been reorganised and is conducting a number of research schemes sponsored by the C.S.I.R. in addition to their own schemes. It has now become the centre of research in this branch of engineering in the country and the invention recently of a new type of 2-stroke diesel engine, using indigenous fuel, may be mentioned. In the Power Engineering Department the main laboratory was opened in 1951, and nine students were admitted for the 1951-52 session; the construction of the thermal power station and civil hydraulic buildings is nearly complete. The High Voltage Engineering Laboratory is nearly complete. The Department of Economics and Sociology has also been established with the object of providing some knowledge of humanities to science students.

10. The object of the Research Training Scholarship scheme is to promote research in universities and educational institutions in order to ensure a steady flow of trained research workers from universities to the National Laboratories and other centres of industrial research. The scheme was begun in 1949-50 and has since continued. Against 50 senior and 130 junior scholarships in 1950-51 the number of scholarships being given in 1952-53 was 305 senior and 236

junior. At the end of 1955-56 it is estimated that there will be approximately 350 senior and 200 junior scholars engaged in research. The number of junior awards has been reduced during the last two years as experience has shown that the senior scholarships are more useful for fulfilling the objectives of the scheme.

11. As regards the scheme for the Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research, this was originally intended for the development of research training facilities, but now its scope has been widened to include various other developments indicated in the report of the Planning Commission and Rs. 2 crores have been added to the provision for the five year period, raising it from Rs. 2·82 crores to Rs. 4·82 crores. Hitherto the scheme had fallen into two parts: grants and loans. The grants paid so far to the universities have enabled them to increase the number of research workers, to improve the equipment of the laboratories and to create post-graduate departments where none existed previously, thus increasing the out-turn of research scholars. The scheme of loans to universities and institutions for the construction of hostels is intended to enable them to admit students from other States, who are at present debarred from applying for admission due to lack of accommodation. Provision for hostel accommodation will enable the institutions to function as genuine all-India centres.

12. An expert committee of the All India Council for Technical Education is preparing a scheme for the development of post-graduate facilities in the existing technological institutions.

13. At the under-graduate level there has been some expansion of facilities. Good progress has been made in regard to the important schemes under this head provided in the Plan. But the main problem immediately here is one of consolidation. As a result of the Central Government's scheme for the development and expansion of 14 engineering institutions recommended by the All-India Council for Technical Education, these institutions have been able to improve their position in regard to buildings, equipment, etc., and, besides the expansion of available facilities, considerable qualitative improvement is expected. The scheme was started prior to the Plan. Its cost during the Plan period would be Rs. 154.7 lakhs, out of which Rs. 110* lakhs have already been spent during 1951-53.

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* Figures are provisional.

14. The Central Government are also taking steps to provide special courses like printing technology, architecture and town planning etc. The question of developing courses for woollen textile technology and silk textile technology will shortly be considered by the All-India Council for Technical Education.

15. At the supervisory level, active steps are under consideration for establishing standards of training by the introduction of the National Certificate Courses. Besides, there are some important schemes like the development of the Tirhut School of Engineering (Bihar), expansion of Shri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, the Occupational Institute, Hasan (Mysore) and the opening of polytechnics in Travancore Cochin, which would increase available facilities at this level.

16. Some of the institutions named above, *e.g.*, the Occupational Institute, Bangalore, also turn out craftsmen. Apart from these, there are industrial schools, trade schools, etc., that impart vocational education at lower levels.

17. In three States—Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal—special attention has been given to the opening of technical high schools in an attempt to give a vocational bias to secondary education.

18. Another important direction in which progress has been registered is in the matter of 'conditioning' of technical graduates and diploma holders so that they can fit into industry. The object of the Practical Training Stipends Scheme of the Government of India is to enable the students to undergo broad-based practical training in approved industrial concerns and in Government and Government sponsored technical departments, etc., and thus to acquire the necessary practical training experience for gainful employment. The scheme was started in 1949-50. Its total cost during the Plan period is Rs. 46·6 lakhs out of which Rs. 5·3 lakhs were spent during 1951-52 and Rs. 7·5* lakhs during 1952-53. Rs. 9 lakhs have been provided for this purpose for 1953-54. As a result the number of senior stipendiaries increased from 360 in 1950-51 to 440 in 1952-53. The number of junior stipendiaries, however, fell from 200 in 1950-51 to 170 in 1952-53. By the end of 1955-56 it is estimated that there will be approximately 500 senior† and 350 junior‡ stipends.

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*Figures are provisional. †For degree holders. ‡For diploma holders.

19. During 1952-53 a scheme of 16 scholarships was started in which the cost of the stipends is shared by the firms concerned and the Government on a fifty-fifty basis. Closer co-operation between Government and industry is essential and the Eastern and Western Regional Committee, which were set up during this period, are working towards this end. Steps are being taken to set up the staff of the Eastern and Western Regional offices on a permanent footing. Steps have also been taken to recruit personnel for the regional offices in the South and the North, and it is hoped that these offices will be established very soon.

20. Another attempt to secure the help of industry in the matter of technical education has been the setting up by the All India Council for Technical Education, of a committee of industrialists, educationists and others to prepare special projects in the field of technical education to be carried out in co-operation with industry. These projects will include the provision of adequate facilities for part-time courses at various industrial centres and the organisation of refresher courses especially in areas where there is concentration of industries and other technical activities.

Social Education

21. Much work in this field has been done in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. The Madhya Pradesh Government recently appointed a committee to enquire into the functioning of social education in the State and how far its results were commensurate with the amount of money spent.

22. In the intensive educational projects, referred to earlier, a programme of social education in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission is being worked out. Similarly, in the community project areas social education is integrated with other activities of reconstruction, and workers are also given practical and comprehensive training. The Ministry of Education have addressed the State Governments suggesting that teachers' training colleges might take up research work in social education.

Other Schemes

23. Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided for youth camps and labour service for students in the budget for 1953-54, and a detailed scheme is being worked out for the purpose. As regards physical education,

steps are being taken to introduce suitable courses in schools and colleges. The question of up-grading the existing Central Institute of Physical Education in Bombay is under consideration. Grants are given to promote research in physical education. Besides these, there are other schemes in operation such as those for improving administration, direction and inspection, for the development of regional languages and Hindi, for the National Cadet Corps and for training abroad.

3. LABOUR

During the first two years of the operation of the Plan, attempts were made to promote peaceful settlement of disputes, to improve the condition of labour and to increase its efficiency. Out of Rs. 691.56 lakhs allotted for labour and labour welfare during the Plan period, about Rs. 197·2 lakhs were expected to be spent in the first two years both by the Centre and States. The main legislative measures enacted during the period were the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. Of these, the two latter Acts have already been brought into force. The Labour Advisory Committees in the States and the Tripartite Bodies at the Centre—Indian Labour Conference, Joint Consultative Board, Standing Labour Committee and the various industrial committees—were made use of for discussion and solution of the various labour problems. The main emphasis was on the settlement of disputes through conciliation and adjudication rather than through strikes and lockouts. On the whole, the period showed an improvement in capital-labour relations as well as in the economic conditions of workers. This is reflected in the reduced number of man days lost in 1951 and 1952, increase in production in a large number of industries, and improvement in the annual earnings of industrial workers in 1951 in most of the States. In the following paragraphs a brief account of the progress of implementation of the recommendations on labour and of the various schemes is given.

Industrial relations

2. The pattern of future labour legislation which should govern industrial relations between employers and employees was the subject of discussion at the 12th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in October, 1952 and at the 10th session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in February, 1953. A Bill embodying the conclusions reached is expected to be introduced in the House of the People this year.

Wages and social security

3. A measure of standarisation of wages in the textile industry has already been effected as a result of awards of industrial tribunals. Standardisation of wages to some extent is under way in the engineering industry. Further progress in this direction is expected with the determination of work-loads by the I.L.O. team of experts on productivity in selected plants in textile and engineering industries.

4. Minimum wages in nearly all scheduled industrial employments covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have been fixed in Part 'A' and 'C' States and employments falling under the Central Government. In regard to agriculture, minimum wages have been fixed by some of the State Governments, although the progress has been rather slow.

5. Plans for further implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Act are under consideration. With regard to the Provident Fund Act, contributions to the Fund began with effect from November, 1952.

Working conditions

6. *Factories.*—The necessity of strengthening factory inspectorates as recommended in the Plan has been brought to the notice of the State Governments. Some States have already initiated action. As regards the appointment of full-time medical inspectors, the Governments of Bihar and Bombay have appointed such medical inspectors. The Governments of West Bengal, Mysore and Pepsu have agreed to appoint medical inspectors. The promotion of tripartite agreements on the standard of compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act has been receiving the attention of Government and it is proposed to make a start with the cement industry. An expert unit on industrial hygiene obtained under the Point Four Programme has rendered valuable assistance in conducting surveys on health hazards in selected industries.

7. *Plantations.*—With the sum of Rs. 4 lakhs made available by the Central Tea Board some of the State Governments have now prepared schemes providing *inter-alia* for training of workers in subsidiary occupations to enable them to supplement their family income. The services of an I.L.O. expert have also been obtained for the

promotion of vocational training schemes for plantation workers. With regard to housing, the planters have been requested to submit half-yearly progress reports about the provision of houses for workers. Satisfactory progress in this direction has been reported by some estates. The Central Government is also assisting the planters in the procurement of building materials by making suitable allocations of pipes, iron and steel, cement, etc.

Employment and Training

8. The possibility of extending the schemes of decasualisation of dock workers and of textile workers to other centres has been under consideration. It is proposed to organise at the ports of Calcutta and Madras schemes for the regularisation of employment of dock labour on the same lines as in Bombay.

9. A scheme is being drawn up for a pilot study to survey the manpower requirements and employment opportunities in places where major development schemes are likely to be undertaken.

Productivity

10. A beginning in productivity studies was made with the help of a team of I.L.O. experts. For this purpose five textile factories in Bombay State and five engineering units in the Calcutta region were selected with the object of demonstrating how productivity and earnings of workers in these industries could be raised by the application of modern techniques of work study and plant organisation and, in addition, where appropriate, by the introduction of suitable systems of payment by results. The first phase of this study has been completed. The Labour Bureau, Simla, has also started preliminary work on compiling labour productivity indices. The Government of India have requested the I.L.O. for two experts for one year for the development of a national training-within-industry programme.

Schemes of development

11. *Central.*—Of the five schemes costing Rs. 397·3 lakhs during the period of the Plan, three schemes (*viz.* Technical and Vocational Training Scheme, Provision of Tools and Machinery for the training schemes, and Central Training Institute for Instructors) were already in operation and the total expenditure expected to be incurred on the

schemes till the end of 1952-53 is Rs. 125·74 lakhs. The scheme for retraining of retrenched workers for alternative employment, which has not so far been started, depends upon the introduction of schemes of rationalisation. The construction of buildings for training schemes, which forms one of the five schemes, has also not started. All the training schemes of the Ministry of Labour are at present being examined by a special committee. The future course of development of these schemes will depend to some extent upon the findings of this committee.

12. *States.*—The State Schemes include the strengthening of conciliation machinery and inspection services, starting of labour welfare centres, pre- and post-employment training, adult education, etc. Of the eleven States having schemes of this kind, seven States had made a beginning. The total cost of these schemes during the Plan period is Rs. 294·26 lakhs. During the first two years, the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the seven States is Rs. 71·46 lakhs. Although in a few States the schemes are to come into operation from the third year of the Plan, in some others the schemes could not so far be undertaken for want of funds.

4. HOUSING

A new programme for assisting industrial housing on the lines recommended in the Five Year Plan was adopted by the Central Government in 1952. Under this scheme loans to the extent of Rs. 5·14 crores for the construction of 18,395 tenements have been sanctioned in favour of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. These tenements are to be constructed by the end of June, 1953. Some assistance has also been made available to industrial employers and industrial workers' co-operatives.

5. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Central Government has a special responsibility for promoting the welfare and development of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas. Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, the Centre provided grants-in-aid to States to the extent of Rs. 1·25 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 1·8 crores in 1952-53. In 1953-54 these grants will amount to Rs. 2·65 crores. In the final version of the Five Year Plan, additional provision amounting to Rs. 3 crores was made for grants for scheduled tribes and scheduled areas, thus raising the total funds available for this purpose to about Rs. 12

crores. A sum of Rs. 4 crores was also allocated for welfare schemes for scheduled castes and other backward classes.

2. Development schemes for backward classes are to be viewed as a provision compulsory to the general development programme of a State which, in its different aspect, is expected to contribute to the maximum extent possible to the progress of the less advanced sections of the population. Such welfare programmes will bear fruit in the measure in which, under the general development plan of a State, local resources are developed and new appointment opportunities created. In the administration of these schemes, it is important, therefore, to ensure that they are fully co-ordinated with other schemes in different fields of development and are worked out so as to provide the emphasis required on account of the special problems which confront backward section of the population.

3. Central grants for scheduled tribes and scheduled areas are made for specific schemes which are approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministries concerned. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes maintains a general supervision over the working of these schemes. The Home Ministry's organisation needs to be strengthened, especially since additional responsibilities for welfare programmes for scheduled castes and other backward classes have now been entrusted to it. It is essential that the Ministry should be able to keep in touch with the actual administration of schemes, funds for which are so largely derived from the Centre. The implementation of various programmes for scheduled tribes and scheduled areas is at present handicapped by the lack of personnel with the necessary training and aptitude for work among scheduled tribes and also by lack of voluntary social workers. Both these problems should receive special attention from the Central Government. Without the solid foundation of good administration and competent technical assistance, there can be no assurance that the progress of scheduled tribes is at all commensurate with the expenditure incurred upon them or that the necessary techniques and methods for their development are being successfully worked out.

4. In addition to amounts provided under the Central Government's Plan, State Plans provided about Rs. 22 crores for the welfare of backward classes. They include both scheduled tribes and scheduled castes as well as other backward classes and details of schemes intended to benefit different groups have not been easy

to obtain. It is satisfactory to observe that against a total expenditure of Rs. 2·6 crores in 1950-51, development expenditure under this head in the States stood at Rs. 3·4 crores in 1952-53, while the budgets for 1953-54 have a total provision of Rs. 5·2 crores. The distribution of development expenditure under the Plan and during the first two years is shown in the statement below:—

Development Expenditure in the States

Item	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Five Years' Total
Administration	8·3	11·3	12·8	13·3	64·3
Agriculture and rural development	10·2	3·4	25·2	28·3	188·0
Roads and communications	0·7	1·4	23·2	68·4	216 0
Education	66·3	66·3	101·0	103·4	533·7
Medical	0·2	0·1	1·7	12·6	21·1
Public Health	1·8	5·8	7·7	14·3	48·6
Welfare activities	2·7	16·9	16·4	22·5	61·1
Other Schemes	169·5	210·5	246·4	253·6	1053·7

5. It will be observed that provision of assistance for education and development of roads and communications are being given the major emphasis. Among education schemes those for vocational training are given higher priority. Concessions include free studentships, stipends and reservation of seats in various institutions. Among welfare activities provision of drinking water supply may be specially mentioned. Cottage industries and handicrafts, for which valuable local traditions and experience often exist, need greater attention than they receive at present.

Development programmes in the North-East Frontier agency

6. The North-East Frontier Agency comprises an area of 40,000 sq. miles and a population of 800,000 spread over the four frontier tracts of Blipara, Sadia, Tirapa and Naga hills. Although, in the post-war period a few development schemes were taken up in this area, development programmes of any magnitude commenced with the formulation in 1951 of a 3 crore Five Year Plan for the North-East Frontier Agency as part of the National Plan. Since then there has been a steady increase in development activity, as may be seen from the fact that development expenditure rose from Rs. 8 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 22 lakhs in 1951-52 and Rs. 36 lakhs in 1952-53, the budgeted expenditure for 1953-54 being Rs. 73 lakhs.

7. Development in this region depends mainly upon two factors, communications and personnel. As a result of work during the past year, 51 miles of jeep roads, 30 miles of bridle paths and 10 miles of porter tracks are expected to be completed. Against an outlay of Rs. 105 lakhs provided for roads, a total expenditure of Rs. 41 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years.

8. A sustained effort is bein gmade to secure the necessary personnel, administrative and technical, for carrying out development programmes. The Agricultural Department has been strengthened, for instance, by the addition of 7 district agricultural officers, 25 agricultural inspectors, 31 assistant agricultural inspectors and 85 agricultural demonstrators. Similarly, the Medical Department has now secured 28 Assistant surgeons and other ancillary staff. With a view to obtaining an increasing proportion of personnel from the districts included in the agency, educational facilities are being rapidly increased and promising young men are being assisted through stipends and scholarships in obtaining specialised training in different fields. Among the notable developments which have recently occurred may be mentioned the opening of four middle schools, four cottage industries training centres, a teachers' training institute and the provision of opportunities for training in the field of public health, agriculture and forest development in institutions situated outside the tribal areas.

6. REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

The Chapter on rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Five Year Plan reviewed the progress of rehabilitation upto March 1952. It was brought out that upto 31st March, 1952, Government had incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 90·5 crores on the rehabilitation—as distinguished from relief—of the displaced persons. As against the Plan provision of Rs. 85·0 crores for rehabilitation for the period 1951-54 of which Rs. 29·2 crores were proposed to be spent in 1951-52, Rs. 27·8 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 28·0 in 1953-54, the actual distribution of expenditure on rehabilitation in 1951-52 (actual), 1952-53 (revised budget) and 1953-54 (budget) for different items and shown separately for displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan is given on the following page.

Expenditure on Rehabilitation, 1951—54

(Rs. crores)

	1951-52				1952-53				1953-54			
		actual				actual				actual		
	according to Plan	total	on W. Pak. d. ps.	on E. Pak. d. ps.	according to Plan	total	on W. Pak. d. ps.	on E. Pak. d. ps.	according to Plan	total	on W. Pak. d. ps.	on E. Pak. d. ps.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural resettlement	3·88	3·88	1·01	2·87	4·04	4·04	0·80	3·24	2·80	2·79	0·25	2·54
Urban housing	16·11	16·11	11·71	4·40	14·34	14·34	12·12	2·22	12·00	10·28	7·30	2·98
Urban loans other than R.F.A.	2·42	2·42	0·79	1·63	3·37	3·37	0·50	2·87	3·50	3·50	0·50	3·00
Urban loans by R.F.A.	1·88	1·88	1·31	0·57	2·05	2·05	*	*	3·00	2·50	*	*
Technical training, education and other schemes.	4·88	4·88	2·06	2·82	4·01	4·01	2·57	1·44	6·70	3·18	1·47	1·71
TOTAL	29·17	29·17	16·88	12·29	27·81	27·81	15·99†	9·77†	28·00	22·25	9·52†	10·23†

*Separate figures not available. †Excluding R.F.A. loans.

2. It was envisaged that if an expenditure of Rs. 12 crores was made on housing in 1953-54, only 4 crores would have to be spent in 1954-55 to complete the work of construction of houses for displaced persons from West Pakistan. But as the Ministry of Rehabilitation had to reduce its allotment for housing in its budget for 1953-54 to Rs. 10·28 crores from Rs. 12·0 crores as originally planned, it is likely that the requirement for 1954-55 may have to be correspondingly increased.

3. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Rehabilitation a vast majority of displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan has been resettled. Substantial progress has been made in regard to the construction of houses for the urban population and it was estimated that by the end of March 1953, accommodation would have been arranged for about 23·8 lakhs of displaced persons from West Pakistan so that almost the entire housing problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan would be liquidated by the end of 1953-54. Great importance has been attached to the vocational and technical training of displaced persons so that on completion of their training they could either set themselves up in industry or craft or find suitable employment. The Conference of Rehabilitation Ministers held in December, 1950, examined the question of providing facilities for imparting vocational and technical training for displaced persons and recommended that in all 80,000 displaced persons from West Pakistan should be trained. 57,000 persons had already completed their training by the end of 1952-53 and 12,000 were under training. The entire field and scope of the present schemes of technical and vocational training of displaced persons from West Pakistan were reviewed recently by a Committee set up by the Government which has made recommendations regarding the number of displaced persons to be trained, the standards of training, method of selection of trainees, expansion, re-organisation and closure of centres, assistance to be given to trainees during the period of and after completion of training, etc. Further programme for technical training is being organised in the light of the recommendations made in the Report.

4. The programme in 1952-53 followed the pattern of the previous years and no significant changes in policy took place. A large majority of displaced persons from West Pakistan have by now been helped in rehabilitation and it is expected that it will be possible to reduce governmental responsibility as far as the displaced persons from West Pakistan are concerned very considerably by the end of 1953-54.

5. Due to a further substantial influx of displaced persons from East Bengal into India during May—October, 1952, which has increased the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan from 2·6 million to 3·1 million, the size of the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan has considerably increased. The recent introduction of passport system has, however, resulted in keeping the fresh influx from East Bengal in check and for the time being the situation is not so very fluid as before. During the past three years emphasis has gradually shifted from the Western region, where the problem first arose in an acute shape, to the Eastern region which now requires increasing attention and diversion of larger funds both for immediate relief and ultimate rehabilitation.

6. Recently a Fact Finding Committee was appointed to survey the problem of displaced persons in West Bengal, where the majority of displaced persons from East Pakistan are located, and to assess the conditions in relief camps and rehabilitation colonies particularly in relation to housing, gainful employment, vocational and technical training and various other rehabilitation measures undertaken by the Government. The Fact Finding Body will submit its report to a Committee consisting of the Central Ministers for Finance and Rehabilitation and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. After taking into account the findings of this body, the Committee will make an appraisal of the actual progress of rehabilitation achieved in West Bengal and make recommendations on broad lines for future rehabilitation schemes, scales of financial assistance to be given to displaced persons and the possibilities of their rehabilitation in States other than West Bengal.

CHAPTER VIII

LAND REFORM

THE RECOMMENDATIONS of the Planning Commission on the subject of land policy in the final report on the Plan took into account developments in the field of land reforms which had taken place during the past two or three years. The Planning Commission's proposals are an essential part of the scheme of national reconstruction outlined in the Five Year Plan. During the past two years there has been a great deal of land reform legislation in the States and in this respect the period might be described as being one of considerable ferment. In this chapter, it is proposed to indicate briefly the developments which have recently taken place and the directions in which further attention is needed. The subject deserves to be considered at a greater length and, therefore, in this review it is possible only to note a few of the more important features of land reform programmes as they have developed.

Assam

2. Land reforms legislation in Assam relates to:

(*a*) protection of tenants; and

(*b*) management of Zamindari estates.

In 1952, greater protection was given by legislation to *adhiars* (crop sharers). A ceiling was placed on rent payable by an under-raiyat which is not to exceed the rent paid by his immediate land lord by more than 50 per cent. Zamindari estates in Goalpara Act, 1949, and the necessary notification was issued. This action of the Assam Government has, however, been challenged and the matter is pending for decision in the Supreme Court.

Bihar

3. Under the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950, which provides for the abolition of Zamindari, estates with a gross rental of Rs. 2·64 crores have been so far taken over by the Bihar Government. A recent amendment enables the State Government to tak over all zamindaris lying within a particular area which may be notified, making it unnecessary to notify each individual zamindari separately.

The question of conferring occupancy status on under-tenants is being considered by the Bihar Government.

The progress of zamindari abolition in Bihar depends upon the speed with which an adequate revenue administration to take the place of zamindars comes into existence. The Bihar Government have recently taken a number of steps in this direction. The State has been divided into 200 circles, each of which will be in charge of a gazetted officer. Circles are further divided into *Halkas* of 10 to 12 villages each, which will be placed for purposes of rent collection under a new class of officials known as *Karamcharis. The Karamchari* may also be given development work in addition to revenue work. Circle officers are to work under Sub Divisional Officers or Additional Sub Divisional Officers and Additional Collectors are also being appointed.

Bombay

4. Legislation for the protection of tenants, which was already well advanced, has been further strengthened by a recent amendment under which the tenure of an ordinary tenant, which was for 10 years, has been made renewable for successive periods of 10 years each. To enable the poorer protected tenants to become owners, payment in instalments extending over a period of 15 years has now been introduced. In the case of tenants belonging to backward classes, the Government has taken power to fix the maximum price of land. The maximum rate of rent has now been reduced to one-sixth of the value of the produce. In backward areas and in scheduled areas the rent is fixed as a multiple of the assessment, ranging from 3 to 5 times the assessment.

Since 1949 a number of Acts have been passed by the Bombay legislature abolishing different classes of tenures, such as Maleki, Taluqdari, Mehvassi and Bhagdari. All these Acts have been enforced.

Madhya Pradesh

5. The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary rights Act came into force in March, 1951, and all zamindaris were taken over by the State Government in 1951-52. The first of the eight instalments in which the compensation is to be given was paid in 1952-53. Under the same legislation facilities were provided to occupancy tenants to become owners. Under another piece of legislation passed in 1951, the Berar Regulation of Agriculture Leases Act, leasees holding land under an annual lease became protected tenants.

On the abolition of intermediaries, the work of collection of land revenue has been entrusted to Patels elected by villagers.

Madras

6. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, came into force in April 1949. Most of the zamindari and under-tenure estates and also inam estates have been taken over under this legislation. As compensation will be payable only after the survey and settlement of these areas on ryotwari principles has been completed, a portion of the compensation is being paid in advance. The total amount of advance compensation, of which Rs. 3 crores will be paid in bonds, has now been fixed at Rs. 6·25 crores.

In March 1952, fixity of tenure was ensured for all classes of tenants in the Malabar district, in the Gudalur Taluq of the Nilgiris district and in 33 villages in the South Kanara district. The fair rent of wet land was reduced from two-thirds to one-half of the net produce after making a larger allowance for expenses of cultivation. The fair rent of garden lands was also reduced. The system of renewals by which certain classes of customary tenants had to pay a renewal fee every 12 years has now been abolished.

Under the Tanjore tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952, tenants have been assured security for a period of five years and provision has been made for the reinstatement of cultivating tenants who were evicted by landlords. The Act also provided for the fixation of the minimum wages which should be paid to agricultural labour.

Orissa

7. Since the Orissa State Abolition Act, 1951, came into force in November, 1952, the State Government has taken over 356 estates. Staff for determining compensation to intermediaries has been appointed, but no compensation has so far been paid. Special officers for the management of the estates, which have been taken over, have been recently appointed. Further progress has been held up as the validity of the legislation has been questioned, and at present the matter is pending before the Supreme Court.

Punjab

8. Land reforms legislation in Punjab is more recent than in several other States; partly because ownership of land was fairly widely distributed in this State and partly because the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons claimed prior attention. During the past two years special tenures such as those of superior owners, occupancy tenants and landlords of land held in occupancy rights have been abolished. The limit for resumption of personal cultivation, which was fixed as 100 "standard" acres or 200 ordinary acres, has now been reduced to 30 'standard' acres or 60 ordinary acres. As a temporary exception, in the case of certain categories of displaced persons to whom quasi-permanent allotment of evacuee

land has been made, this limit has been fixed at '50 'standard' acres or 100 ordinary acres. Tenants of landowners holding more than the limits specified above are given security of tenure for a period of ten years. The maximum rent has now been fixed at one-third of the produce. Tenants, who have been in occupation of their holdings for more than four years, have been given rights of pre-emption in the event of sale.

Considerable progress in consolidation of holdings is being made in this State.

Uttar Pradesh

9. On July 1, 1952, all zamindari estates in Uttar Pradesh were taken over by the Government. The work of assessing compensation is at present in progress. Compensation is to be paid in negotiable and transferable bonds redeemable with interest at 2½ per cent per annum in 40 equated annual instalments subject to the condition that amounts below Rs. 50 will be paid in cash. Arrangements for paying interim compensation have also been made. Under a recent amendment of the law, annuities are to be paid to educational, religious and charitable institutions which derive their incomes from zamindaris transferred to them through *waqfs*, trusts or endowments. In recent months Uttar Pradesh has taken a number of legislative and administrative steps to remove difficulties which were met in working the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950.

In regard to the management of village lands, Land Management Committees are being established in all villages and instructions have been framed for ensuring planned and systematic land development. For instance, the proportion of area to be reserved for fuel plantations, fruit orchards, pastures, etc. has been fixed as a varying ratio of the culturable waste area in each village.

Following the liquidation of zamindars, elaborate arrangements for direct collection of land revenue through a special staff have been made by the State Government, and, as an experimental measure, 281 Panchayats have been entrusted with the work of revenue collection.

In order to get the best results from small holdings, the importance of consolidation of holdings is being specially emphasised. A new Bill on the subject is now being drawn up and special staff trained to carry out the programme.

West Bengal

10. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Bill has been recently introduced in the State Legislature.

Hyderabad

11. A Bill proposing several far-reaching amendments to the Hyerabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 has been recently introduced in the State Legislature. Amongst other clauses, the Bill provides for the laying down of standards for efficient cultivation and management, assumption of management by the Government of holdings in excess of 4½ times of the family holding in cases in which the land is not so efficiently cultivated and managed that a breakup might lead to a fall in production, and for power to assume the management of land for a public purpose which might include settlement of landless cultivators, development of co-operative organizations and increasing the efficiency of management.

Madhya Bharat

12. The Zamindari Abolition Act passed by the State Legislature came into operation in October, 1951. Work relating to the determination of compensation has been in progress and the payment of interim compensation is shortly expected.

In areas in which zamindars were formerly responsible for the collection of revenue, the necessary arrangements for the preparation of land records and collection of State dues etc. have now been made along the same lines as prevail in the ryotwari parts of the State.

On account of legal issues which have arisen and are pending for consideration there has been no progress in the implementation of the Abolition of Jagirs Act which came into force in December, 1951. As regards tenancies, the tenants of *Khud Kasht* lands of zamindars (lands reserved for their personal cultivation) have been given a right of occupancy and the sub-tenants have been given the right to purchase their holdings.

PEPSU

13. Legislation for vesting proprietory rights in occupancy tenants and for giving enhanced rights to tenants at will has been prepared and is shortly expected to be enacted.

Rajasthan

14. During the past three years, the effect of various pieces of legislation which have been enacted has been to modify substantially Rajasthan's feudal agrarian structure. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 provided for the resumption of jagir lands with an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or more with the exception of jagirs utilised for the maintenance of places of religious worship for the performance of religious service. Provision

was also made for the allotment of land for personal cultivation to jagirdars. Comprehensive tenancy legislation has not yet been enacted, but certain aspects of the tenancy probelem have been recently tackled. An Act passed in 1952 provides for the reinstatement of those tenants who were in occupation of their lands on the 1st April, 1948 and were subsequently dispossessed wrongfully. Under another law to prevent rackrenting on the part of land holders, maximum rents have been prescribed. The Rajasthan Produce laws (Regulating) Amending Act, 1952 stipulates 1/6th of the gross produce as the maximum rent which the landholder can recover from his tenant. Legislation has been introduced and is at present under consideration which provides for summary settlement in areas formerly under jagirdari tenures.

Saurashtra

15. The three important pieces of land reform legislation in Saurashtra are the Saurashtra Land Reform Act, 1951, the Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act, 1951 and the Saurashtra Estates Acquisition Act, 1952 which provide respectively for lands held by proprietors, lands in which certain classes of holders held usufructuary rights and for acquisition by the State of assets other than agricultural land. Before the legislation was enacted about 33,000 *girasdars* held 2·9 million acres of land. Their tenants are being given occupancy rights on payment of six times the assessment. Land held in Barkhali estates which cover about 800,000 acres, have been vested in the State, and the tenants have been given occupancy rights. It is expected that during the year 1953-54 the implementation of the present series of reforms will have been completed. To carry out these reforms the State Government set up special administrative machinery under a Settlement Commissioner.

Travancore-Cochin

16. Legislation for enhanced rights for tenants is under consideration. The Travancore-Cochin Government has recently enacted special legislation for co-operative societies including formation of co-operative farming societies.

Jammu and Kashmir

17. The main land reform legislation in Jammu and Kashmir, the Abolition of Big Landed Act, 1950, was enacted before the commencement of the Five Year Plan. This legislation has been actively implemented and certain problems which have recently arisen are now being reviewed by a committee appointed by the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

Ajmer

18. About two-thirds of the area of this State is held under the *istimrari* tenure. which is akin to the permanent settlement of Bihar and West Bengal. Legislation is under the consideration of the State Government. Under the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Reforms Act passed in 1950, rights equivalent to those of occupancy tenants were conferred upon non-occupancy tenants and rents payable by various classes of tenants were reduced.

Bhopal

19. Legislation for the abolition of jagirdari estates in Bhopal is shortly expected to be introduced in the State legislature. Legislation preventing ejectment of tenants of jagirdars has been recently passed. The State Government has a special programme for the allotment of land to landless sections of the population and during the past year about 15,000 acres of land have been allotted to scheduled castes and tribes and about 5,000 acres to the former employees of the State who were thrown out of employment. As far as possible these allotments are worked through co-operative societies.

Delhi

20. Comprehensive land reforms legislation is at present under consideration.

Himachal Pradesh

21. The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill is at present under the consideration of the State Legislature.

Vindhya Pradesh

22. The Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Bill which has recently been passed by the State legislature is now awaiting the consent of the President. This legislation secures the rights of tenants in jagir lands including *Sir* lands.

BHOODAN YAGNA

23. An important development during 1952 has been the Bhoodan Yagna movement which has created widespread interest and is receiving considerable support, from political parties as well as from State Governments. Legislation for the proper allotment and management of lands given in gift has been enacted in Uttar Pradesh. Special Bills for the purpose have been drawn up in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat and in Hyderabad and Vindhya Pradesh executive instructions have been issued.

FURTHER LINES OF WORK

24. It will be seen from the short review of action taken by State Governments during the past two years which has been given in this chapter, that in two directions rapid progress has been made, namely, (1) abolition of intermediaries and special tenures; and (2) grant of enhanced rights for tenants. In some States in which new revenue agencies have to be established to take the place of zamindars and jagirdars, progress is not sufficiently rapid and the administrative problem needs more urgent and sustained attention. During 1953-54, the problem of the larger holdings, which are managed directly by their owners, will need careful consideration with a view to implementing the recommendations made in this behalf in the Five Year Plan. Legislation in some States enables tenants to purchase their holdings through payments spread over a series of years. This may not be enough and the provision of adequate credit facilities for the purpose has to be specially organised. Another aspect which needs increasing emphasis, is the development of co-operative farming. The experience of Bombay where 233 co-operative farming societies are at present engaged in cultivating 70,024 acres as well as the results of experiments in co-operative farming in Madras, Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere will furnish useful guidance.

25. Following the recommendations in the Five Year Plan, a special Division for Land Reforms Studies is being set up in the Planning Commission. This unit will work in co-operation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and under the direction of a Central Committee for Land Reforms consisting of the Planning Commission and the Union Ministers of Food and Agriculture and Agriculture.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION and public opinion were described in the Five Year Plan as the principal force and sanction behind planning. Since the Plan in its final form was approved by Parliament only in December 1952, and work in the community projects did not begin until October, 1952, active steps to organise public co-operation for schemes involving local effort are a comparatively recent development. Public co-operation in national development has to be viewed as a movement of which we see as yet only the beginnings. The idea of public co-operation is an all embracing one and implies at once at each level of national life new ways of functioning on the part of the Governmental agencies, non-official organizations and individuals as well as the growth of a common outlook upon common problems.

2. During the past year and, more especially, since the publication of the final report on the Plan, the following aspects have received particular attention:

(1) organization of the Bharat Sewak Samaj,

(2) organization of voluntary welfare programmes,

(3) organization of local works programmes,

(4) participation of women in the small savings campaign, and

(5) public participation in community projects.

From the administrative point of view two new developments are (1) the attempt now being made to break up State plans into district and local plans and (2) proposals for changing the character of development administration in the district through the organization of a National Extension Service and expansion of the programme of community projects. To these may also be added measures taken in recent months to explain and popularize the Plan.

3. The Central Board of the Bharat Sewak Samaj recently presented a review of its activities to the Planning Commission's National Advisory Committee for Public Co-operation. The Bharat Sewak Samaj came into being in August, 1952 following the first meeting of the National Advisory Committee. During the past nine months the Samaj has completed much of its organizational framework and is now in a fair position to serve as a common and non-political national platform through which individuals or groups can undertake constructive activities.

4. The Five Year Plan provided for three important financial allocations for public programmes, namely: (*i*) Rs. 4 crores by way of assistance to voluntary social welfare organisations, (*ii*) Rs. 1 crore for organising youth camps and labour service for students and (*iii*) Rs. 15 crores for local works programmes involving local contributions by way of labour and money. The Central Government proposes shortly to constitute a Central Social Welfare Board with the following functions:

(1) to cause a survey to be made of the needs and requirements of social welfare organizations;

(2) to sanction grants-in-aid to deserving organizations to be prescribed by the Board;

(3) to evaluate the programmes and projects of the aided agencies; and

(4) to co-ordinate assistance extended to social welfare activities by the Central and State Governments.

By way of preparation for the Board's work the Social Welfare Section of the Planning Commission has already initiated a survey of the activities of voluntary social welfare organisations.

5. The Ministry of Education, who will be concerned primarily with the organization of labour service for students, are engaged in the preparation of a suitable scheme in consultation with the State Education Departments and the Universities. The objects of this programme are: (*i*) to inculcate the dignity of manual labour, (*ii*) to provide during the formative years a period of disciplined national service and (*iii*) to bring home to students "intellectual and emotional awareness" of the national effort embodied in the Plan. There has been already widespread and encouraging response from student groups for particpation in various developmental programmes and it is anticipated that through such programmes the student community all over the country and the educational institutions to which they belong will make a steadily increasing contribution towards national reconstruction.

6. Another recent development, which offers both promise and encouragement, is the increasing participation of women in development programmes and, in particular, in the small savings movement. Between March 15 to 21, 1953 women's organisations organised a special effort to raise small savings. This effort met with considerable success and it is proposed now to extend it to about 100 centres.

7. Local works programmes, for which Rs. 3 crores have been provided in the budget for 1953-54, are intended to draw forth local initiative and resources and to diffuse interest in the Plan as widely

as possible. Instructions concerning the implementation of these programmes have been issued to the States and the necessary administrative arrangements have been completed. An account of the progress of these programmes will be given in the next report.

8. Community projects and other intensive development schemes constitute in themselves an important field for securing the interest and participation of rural communities It has been recognised from the beginning that in these schemes, more perhaps than in any other, success depends upon the quality of the effort which the people themselves contribute. The Project Advisory Committees in Community project areas, which have now been constituted are an essential forum for securing local co-operation in the planning and execution of various development programmes. Several outstanding examples of public participation in community project areas as well as in other areas have been reported. It is proposed to give a special account of these in a separate document. In the first few months, it was natural that village roads should claim the first attention from the local population, but it is to be hoped that increasingly adequate emphasis will be placed on minor irrigation schemes, soil conservation work, cultivation of waste lands etc. The successful *Shramdan* drive in Uttar Pradesh is a good example of how opportunities may be afforded for participation by large numbers—villagers, students, workers, etc.—by way of manual labour. At the same time, it illustrates the need for: (*a*) ensuring that the schemes undertaken are part of a well-conceived and well-organised local programme which is closely related to the implementation of the State Five Year Plan and (*b*) providing for the continuous maintenance of the works completed and the welfare services which are established through the effort of the local people.

9. From this aspect the greatest stress is to be laid on setting out budgets and targets in the State Plan in terms of districts and local areas. Suggestions on this subject were first made soon after the publication of the Draft Outline of the Plan, but progress has by no means been adequate. It has been recently pointed out that this delay is a matter of serious concern, because failure to break up the State Plan into local plans itself becomes an impediment in the task of securing and organising public co-operation in the implementation of the Plan at different levels of activity. State Governments have been asked to give top priority to this task. A plan for a district or a local area has to embody four different kinds of activity: (1) schemes specifically provided in the Plan, (2) development services which already exist and have to be carried out with the drive and efficiency implicit in the objectives of the Plan and in proper coordination with it, (3) within the district, the activities of local bodies, such as the district board, taluka boards, municipalities and

small town committees have to be integrated with the State programmes, and (4) programmes of voluntary organisations and voluntary workers so that, through community effort of different kinds, in practice the Plan becomes wider and more broadly based than, on a superficial view, it may appear to be.

10. It was emphasised in the Plan that each State should have a programme for establishing over a period of years Panchayats for villages or groups of villages. Only a village organisation representing the community as a whole can provide the necessary leadership. As the agencies of the State Government cannot easily approach individual villagers separately, sustained progress in public co-operation and participation in rural areas depends largely on the existence of an active organisation in the village which can bring the people into common programmes to be carried out independently as well as with the assistance of the Government. Some States have shown a measure of recognition of the valuable role which village development agencies can play, but so far enough attention has not been given to this aspect. In addition to the work which the Bharat Sevak Samaj or other voluntary organisations and groups can undertake, over a long view, it is of the highest importance that village panchayats and local self-governing bodies at different levels should become fully responsible for maintaining and organising development programmes in their respective fields and for seeking the maximum local co-operation and participation.

11. In an earlier chapter the programme of the national extension service and the expanded programme of community projects have been briefly described. Together, these represent a major new factor in the fulfilment of the targets of the Five Year Plan. Their contribution in mobilising the minds and will of the people to the purpose of the Plan is no less significant than the contribution they make in terms of immediate physical results.

ANNEX

Statement I—Progress of Development Expenditure

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
I. *Agriculture and Community Development*—				
Agriculture	171·0	439·0	1458·0	5922·0
Animal Husbandry including Dairying.	...	...	1·0	412·0
Forests	...	...	...	200·0
Co-operation	...	...	15·0	50·0
Fisheries	...	4·0	8·0	51·0
Rural Development	...	...	...	...
Community Projects*	...	475·0	1733·0	9000·0
Local Works	...	...	300 0	1500·0
Programme for scarcity affected areas.	...	...	400·0	1500·0
TOTAL	171·0	918·0	3915·0	18635·0
II. *Irrigation and Power*—				
Multipurpose Projects	3544·0	4578·0	5038·0	26590·0
Irrigation Projects	...	...	...	...
Power Projects	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3544·0	4578·0	5038·0	26590·0
III. *Transport and Communications*—				
Railways†	4085·0	4670·0	4961·0	25000· 0
Roads	310·0	702·0	805·0	3124·0
Road Transport ‡	20·0	35·0	45·0	...
Shipping	158·0	124·0	441·0	1806·0
Civil Aviation	209·0	247·0	400·0	2287·0
Ports and Harbours	113·0	230·0	875·0	3206·0
Inland Water Transport	2·0	2·0	4·0	10·0
Posts and Telegraphs	553·0	602·0	1017·0	5000·0
Broadcasting	39·0	43·0	71·0	352·0
Overseas Communications	7·0	20·0	34·0	100·0
Meteorological Department	...	7·0	7·0	62·0
TOTAL	5496·0	6682·0	8660·0	40947· 0

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*Expenditure on community projects is shown under the Centre. Figures of ture in the States met from State resources, details of which are being

†Does not include the expenditure to cover the depreciation of existing assets.

‡Expenditure on road transport in Delhi State is shown under the Central Ministry

URES

Under the Plan—Centre and States

(Rs. lakhs)

STATES			
Progress of Expenditure			Five years' Total 1951—56
1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
6	7	8	9
2059·5	2232·0	2203·4	12490·0
248·3	217·9	286·0	1816·5
81·2	114·3	164·5	969·4
82·0	93·6	106·3	660·2
48·9	48·4	69·1	412·6
115·4	156·7	197·1	1047·1
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
2635·3	2862·9	3026·4	17395·8
...	...	...	...
2605·1	3481·7	3699·6	16769·7
2148·4	2560·1	3022·3	12754·0
4753·5	6041·8	6721·9	29523·7
...	...	...	...
1135·7	1620·4	1948·8	7763·6
78·0	262·2	121·1	896·9
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
6·2	12·1	27·0	102·4
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

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expenditure for 1952-53 (Revised) and 1953-54 (Budget) do not, however, include expendi-
ascertained.

of Transport. The allocation under the Plan is Rs. 216 lakhs.

Statement I—Progress of Development Expenditure

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951–56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 Revised	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
IV. *Industry*—				
Large-scale Industries . .	695·0	674·0	1041·0	12604·0
Cottage and Small-scale Industries.	13·0	18·0	100·0	1500·0
Scientific and Industrial Research.	85·0	108·0	78·0	461·0
Mineral Development . .	1·0	8·0	23·0	106·0
TOTAL .	794·0	808·0	1242·0	14671·0
V. *Social Services*—				
Education	150·0	333·0	486·0	3902·0
Health	9·0	75·0	334·0	1787·0
Housing	168·0	200·0	984·0	3850·0
Labour and Labour Welfare .	46·0	80·0	78·0	397·0
Welfare of Backward Classes** and Scheduled Castes and tribes.	...	...	170·0	700·0
TOTAL .	373·0	688·0	2052·0	10636·0
VI. Rehabilitation . . .	2866·0	2638·0	2270·0	8500·0
VII. Works and Buildings .	22·0	106·0	203·0	1102·0
VIII. Finance Ministry Schemes	76·0	103·0	174·0	490·0
IX. North East Frontier Agency‡	10·0	18·0	40·0	300·0
X. Andamans . . .	...	...	94·0	383·0
XI. Loans to Corporations .	...	...	...	1200·0
XII. Miscellaneous . .	...	...	...	600·0
GRAND TOTAL .	13352·0	16539·0	23688·0	124054·0

** This is in addition to grants under Art. 275(*i*) of the Constitution amounting

‡Expenditure on roads in the North-East Frontier Agency is shown under

Under the Plan—Centre and States—contd.

(Rs. lakhs)

STATES			
Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951—56
1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
6	7	8	9
249·3	414·7	448·9	1434·6
118·7	142·8	218·3	1181·5
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
368·0	557·5	667·2	2616·1
1892·7	2052·3	2386·1	11637·7
1182·0	1235·6	1484·1	8224·3
111·6	348·4	274·0	1031·6
30·2	38·8	35·8	294·3
339·0	434·4	518·0	2186·5
3555·5	4109·5	4698·0	23374·4
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
267·9	258·4	402·9	1148·3
12800·1	15724·8	17613·3	82821·2

Statement II—Progress of Development Expenditure in States

(*a*) BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. Lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five Years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	2059·5	2232·0	2203·4	12490·0
Animal Husbandry	124·8	144·1	180·7	1035·5
Dairying and Milk Supply	123·5	73·8	105·3	781·0
Forests	81·2	114·3	164·5	969·4
Co-operation	82·0	93·6	106·3	660·2
Fisheries	48·9	48·4	69·1	412·6
Rural Development	115·4	156·7	197·1	1047·1
TOTAL	2635·3	2862·9	3026·4	17395·8
Irrigation Projects	2605·1	3481·7	3699·6	16769·7
Power Projects	2148·4	2560·1	3022·3	12754·0
TOTAL	4753·5	6041·8	6721·9	29523·7
Cottage Industries	118·7	142·8	218·3	1181·5
Other Industries	249·3	414·7	448·9	1434·6
TOTAL	368·0	557·5	667·2	2616·1
Roads	1135·7	1620·4	1948·8	7763·6
Road Transport	78·0	262·2	121·1	896·9
Ports and Harbours	6·2	12·1	27·0	102·4
TOTAL	1219·9	1894·7	2096·9	8762·9
Education	1892·7	2052·3	2386·1	11637·7
Medical	688·4	649·9	803·4	4274·7
Public Health	493·6	585·7	680·7	3949·6
Housing	111·6	348·4	274·0	1031·6
Labour and Labour Welfare	30·2	38·8	35·8	294·3
Welfare of Backward Classes	339·0	434·4	518·0	2186·5
TOTAL	3555·5	4109·5	4698·0	23374·4
MISCELLANEOUS	267·9	258·4	402·9	1148·3
GRAND TOTAL	12800·1	15724·8	17613·3	82821·2

Statement II—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

(*b*) BY STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

State	Progress of Expenditure			Five Years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	118·4	234·2	378·0	1749·2
Bihar	1372·2	1197·4	1356·4	5729·1
Bombay	2304·7	2905·9	3085·9	14643·3
Madhya Pradesh	705·7	849·1	1038·6	4308·2
Madras	2699·5	2826·8	2431·5	14084·1
Orissa	279·1	325·0	427·3	1784·2
Punjab	275·3	502·8	628·3	2020·7
Uttar Pradesh	1599·3	2152·4	2426·1	9782·3
West Bengal	1015·6	1407·8	1473·5	6909·7
TOTAL—'A' STATES	10369·8	12401·4	13245·6	61010·8
Hyderabad	658·9	748·4	781·8	4155·0
Madhya Bharat	163·2	267·0	404·0	2240·0
Mysore	527·1	611·3	580·9	3660·2
PEPSU	59·1	104·8	252·6	814·6
Rajasthan	213·2	239·8	357·7	1681·4
Saurashtra	192·5	337·8	446·9	2040·9
Travancore-Cochin	407·5	525·1	554·8	2731·9
TOTAL—'B' STATES	2221·5	2834·2	3378·7	17324·0
Jammu and Kashmir	75·9	128·9	270·2	1300·0
Ajmer	10·5	14·8	30·7	157·2
Bhopal	32·2	66·8	128·6	389·9
Bilaspur	2·1	10·8	25·2	57·1
Coorg	6·2	4·3	20·8	73·0
Delhi	32·2	48·3	62·1	748·0
Himachal Pradesh	10·0	42·5	149·5	454·6
Kutch	10·6	61·4	89·6	305·3
Manipur	..	16·8	43·3	154·8
Tripura	5·0	14·7	50·3	207·3
Vindhya Pradesh	24·1	79·9	118·7	639·2
TOTAL—'C' STATES	132·9	360·3	718·8	3186·4
GRAND TOTAL	12800·1	15724·8	17613·3	82821·2

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States

ASSAM

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	30·3	37·5	38·5	276·1
2. Animal Husbandry	1·6	2·0	2·2	12·5
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	4·6	5·6	5·6	36·3
5. Co-operation	...	...	...	29·3
6. Fisheries	0·8	1·2	1·0	6·0
7. Rural Development	13·4	21·2	17·7	39·3
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	50·7	67·5	65·0	399·5
1. Irrigation Projects	11·6	41·8	75·6	200·0
2. Power Projects	0·4	19·2	54·8	83·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	12·0	61·0	130·4	283·0
1. Cottage Industries	...	...	...	12·5
2. Other Industries	...	...	...	12·5
III. INDUSTRY	...	...	...	25·0
1. Roads	...	20·0	17·8	213·0
2. Road Transport	6·4	10·4	18·6	31·9
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	6·4	30·4	36·4	244·9
1. Education	10·7	11·4	13·2	89·9
2. Medical	18·3	17·3	19·6	173·5
3. Public Health	1·3	1·4	2·1	17·8
4. Housing	...	...	...	...
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	...	...	...	6·0
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	19·0	45·2	111·3	509·6
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	49·3	75·3	146·2	796·8
GRAND TOTAL	118·4	234·2	378·0	1749·2

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

BIHAR

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	329·6	201·6	213·9	1284·3
2. Animal Husbandry	12·3	12·5	16·1	92·5
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	0·4	0·3	0·3	1·5
4. Forests	22·3	16·1	17·3	125·0
5. Co-operation	5·3	5·3	5·2	39·0
6. Fisheries	1·4	1·5	2·6	10·6
7. Rural Development	12·4	21·0	36·3	124·7
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	383·7	258·3	291·7	1677·6
1. Irrigation Projects	167·8	233·3	233·0	973·3
2. Power Projects	82·2	130·2	231·2	708·7
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	250·0	363·5	464·2	1682·0
1. Cottage Industries	4·4	11·2	16·2	59·2
2. Other Industries	2·0	24·6	27·5	60·0
III. INDUSTRY	6·4	35·8	43·7	119·2
1. Roads	192·4	215·2	228·4	800·0
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	...
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	192·4	215·2	228·4	800·0
1. Education	161·0	79·9	107·4	570·4
2. Medical	90·7	80·5	60·7	403·9
3. Public Health	63·1	63·8	77·1	196·0
4. Housing	5·0	40·0	30·0	100·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	2·9	3·6	3·0	20·0
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	35·0	39·8	44·2	160·0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	357·7	307·6	322·4	1450·3
VI. MISCELLANEOUS (CIVIL WORKS)	182·0	17·0	6·0	*
GRAND TOTAL	1372·2	1197·4	1356·4	5729·1

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*Five year provision for civil works is included under various heads of development.

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

BOMBAY

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	258·5	341·1	354·4	1748·4
2. Animal Husbandry	25·1	22·7	14·8	166·9
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	107·2	51·4	86·8	602·1
4. Forests	8·3	17·3	7·3	83·8
5. Co-operation	20·2	22·6	21·7	123·2
6. Fisheries	2·0	1·9	2·2	16·0
7. Rural Development	15·8	21·0	18·9	131·5
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	437·1	478·0	506·1	2871·9
1. Irrigation Projects	232·5	226·7	468·7	2269·0
2. Power Projects	253·0	310·0	341·5	1043·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	485·5	536·7	810·2	3312·0
1. Cottage Industries	10·5	11·3	19·4	103·0
2. Other Industries	2·7	53·1	20·4	250·6
III. INDUSTRY	13·2	64·4	39·8	353·6
1. Roads	173·2	430·8	435·3	1163·6
2. Road Transport	..	166·9	..	200·0
3. Ports and Harbours	0·2	1·4	6·5	25·0
IV. TRANSPORT	173·4	599·1	441·8	1388·6
1. Education	907·4	971·8	1009·2	4632·0
2. Medical	113·9	33·6	85·5	536·4
3. Public Health	127·3	133·0	142·6	1116·7
4. Housing	1·4	41·9	10·0	77·2
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	8·8	13·2	8·8	141·3
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	36·8	34·2	31·9	213·6
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	1195·6	1227·7	1288·0	6717·2
GRAND TOTAL	2304·7	2905·9	3085·9	14643·3

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

MADHYA PRADESH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure. 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five years' total 1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	203·0	328·8	268·3	1005·5
2. Animal Husbandry	14·8	15·7	19·4	98·8
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	5·9	6·7	6·4	36·9
4. Forests	7·9	7·8	9·6	40·8
5. Co-operation	2·4	1·9	2·1	28·8
6. Fisheries	0·8	1·0	1·1	5·8
7. Rural Development	7·4	14·1	12·4	165·9
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	242·2	376·0	319·3	1382·5
1. Irrigation Projects	10·2	13·3	45·1	308·0
2. Power Projects	148·2	110·0	140·0	600·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	158·4	123·3	185·1	908·0
1. Cottage Industries	0·5	1·8	2·4	9·2
2. Other Industries	62·7	72·6	133·6	226·2
III. INDUSTRY	63·2	74·4	136·0	235·4
1. Roads	45·1	51·2	51·6	200·0
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	45·1	51·2	51·6	200·0
1. Education	108·8	122·6	212·4	1079·3
2. Medical	64·6	54·7	60·4	267·9
3. Public Health	9·3	13·8	35·2	78·2
4. Housing	..	0·1	0·1	20·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	0·2	0·5
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	14·1	33·0	38·3	136·4
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	196·8	224·2	346·6	1582·3
GRAND TOTAL	705·7	849·1	1038·6	4308·2

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd

MADRAS

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	274·0	276·0	211·0	1593·7
2. Animal Husbandry	19·2	18·8	17·2	100·0
3. Dairying and Milk Supply . .	3·5	7·9	2·2	50·0
4. Forests	4·1	4·7	3·3	38·8
5. Co-operation	6·1	8·4	3·0	100·0
6. Fisheries	17·6	12·2	11·8	100·0
7. Rural Development . . .	22·3	27·0	30·4	200·0
I. Agriculture and Rural Development	346·8	355·0	278·9	2182·5
1. Irrigation Projects	869·1	963·0	612·7	3408·0
2. Power Projects	806·9	800·0	927·1	5024·0
II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects.	1676·0	1763·0	1539·8	8432·0
1. Cottage Industries	16·0	16·0	14·5	116·9
2. Other Industries	36·8	64·0	41·8	85·1
III. Industry	52·8	80·0	56·3	202·0
1. Roads	142·0	115·0	66·5	500·0
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. Transport	142·0	115·0	66·5	500·0
1. Education	102·9	121·6	125·9	800·0
2. Medical	57·3	44·3	78·3	300·0
3. Public Health	139·1	139·8	96·0	900·0
4. Housing	59·4	76·2	62·4	300·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare . . .	..	..	..	..
6. Welfare of Backward Classes . .	123·2	131·9	127·4	467·6
V. Social Services	481·9	513·8	490·0	2767·6
Grand Total . .	2699·5	2826·8	2431·5	14084·1

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

ORISSA

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	29·0	25·1	28·4	205·5
2. Animal Husbandry	7·1	9·5	11·8	52·8
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	1·5	1·8	1·7	9·2
4. Forests	1·1	1·4	2·0	13·1
5. Co-operation	4·3	5·2	5·9	28·9
6. Fisheries	8·4	6·1	5·8	33·4
7. Rural Development	1·3	1·4	1·6	10·0
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	52·7	50·5	57·2	352·9
1. Irrigation Projects	71·5	70·0	60·0	300·0
2. Power Projects	58·6	73·7	124·0	391·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	130·1	143·7	184·0	691·0
1. Cottage Industries	3·3	4·0	4·0	27·6
2. Other Industries	2·6	2·7	3·2	65·3
III. INDUSTRY	5·9	6·7	7·2	92·9
1. Roads	8·9	15·9	39·8	200·0
2. Road Transport	2·4	9·7	18·0	20·0
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	1·0
IV. TRANSPORT	11·3	25·6	57·8	221·0
1. Education	34·9	34·5	50·4	179·5
2. Medical	14·0	14·6	19·9	78·7
3. Public Health	7·5	19·2	19·7	46·4
4. Housing	..	..	..	..
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	0·4	0·4	0·6	1·9
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	21·6	29·1	29·7	116·4
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	78·4	97·8	120·3	422·9
MISCELLANEOUS	0·7	0·7	0·8	3·5
GRAND TOTAL	279·1	325·0	427·3	1784·2

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

PUNJAB

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	53·8	56·5	58·8	210·7
2. Animal Husbandry	3·7	3·7	6·3	22·0
3. Dairying and Milk Supply . . .	..	..	..	..
4. Forests	3·2	2·0	2·9	18·0
5. Co-operation	2·3	2·2	2·2	11·8
6. Fisheries	..	..	..	..
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	63·0	64·4	70·2	262·5
1. Irrigation Projects	68·6	118·7	107·9	326·2
2. Power Projects	6·3	12·2	10·0	38·2
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	74·9	130·9	117·9	364·4
1. Cottage Industries	6·6	7·3	11·1	48·1
2. Other Industries	2·2	2·0	2·0	15·5
III. INDUSTRY	8·8	9·3	13·1	63·6
1. Roads	17·8	22·9	19·5	75·1
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	17·8	22·9	19·5	75·1
1. Education	19·4	29·3	32·3	118·0
2. Medical	7·3	13·6	11·7	73·9
3. Public Health	5·9	6·2	3·6	50·1
4. Housing	..	3·0	5·0	11·3
5. Labour and Labour Welfare . . .	..	0·2	0·4	1·8
6. Welfare of Backward Classes . .	..	..	..	..
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	32·6	52·3	53·0	255·1
MISCELLANEOUS	78·2	223·0	354·6	1000·0
GRAND TOTAL .	275·3	502·8	628·3	2020·7

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

UTTAR PRADESH

(Rs. lakhs

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	381·2	396·0	346·1	2095·9
2. Animal Husbandry	11·4	18·1	32·1	134·1
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	4·4	5·0	2·2	20·6
4. Forests	12·9	26·1	33·6	165·2
5. Co-operation	25·3	25·6	26·2	130·7
6. Fisheries	0·2	0·8	1·8	6·2
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	435·4	471·6	442·0	2552·7
1. Irrigation Projects	216·9	444·3	463·5	1912·0
2. Power Projects	225·9	318·7	443·8	1411·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	442·8	763·0	907·3	3323·0
1. Cottage Industries	55·3	57·3	64·3	301·5
2. Other Industries	53·3	80·0	132·5	280·7
III. INDUSTRY	108·6	137·3	196·8	582·2
1. Roads	148·2	133·3	238·7	522·2
2. Road Transport	29·8	31·3	32·5	120·0
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	178·0	164·6	271·2	642·2
1. Education	303·0	351·1	360·2	1603·9
2. Medical	50·9	75·1	76·2	350·0
3. Public Health	19·9	35·3	61·1	246·1
4. Housing	0·1	76·7	39·0	145·2
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	18·1	21·2	21·5	101·5
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	42·5	56·5	50·8	235·5
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	434·5	615·9	608·8	2682·2
GRAND TOTAL	1599·3	2152·4	2426·1	9782·3

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

WEST BENGAL

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five Years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	134·4	129·7	132·1	688·1
2. Animal Husbandry	15·5	20·5	10·5	74·7
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	...	0·7	0·7	50·0
4. Forests	7·6	11·0	18·9	78·8
5. Co-operation	...	...	...	...
6. Fisheries	13·3	17·7	23·0	154·5
7. Rural Development	...	0·3	0·6	3·0
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	170·8	179·9	185·8	1049·1
1. Irrigation Projects	190·1	398·7	417·0	1537·8
2. Power Projects	25·0	32·2	12·0	75·8
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	215·1	430·9	429·0	1613·6
1. Cottage Industries	5·8	6·2	6·8	74·3
2. Other Industries	6·8	9·2	12·0	42·4
III. INDUSTRY	12·6	15·4	18·8	116·7
1. Roads	212·6	273·2	295·2	1385·1
2. Road Transport	34·0	32·6	25·5	190·5
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	246·6	305·8	320·7	1575·6
1. Education	112·0	130·5	136·1	808·1
2. Medical	173·9	201·0	203·4	1210·2
3. Public Health	42·9	49·6	64·6	304·7
4. Housing	41·7	93·2	113·6	223·4
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	...	1·5	1·5	8·3
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	370·5	475·8	519·2	2554·7
GRAND TOTAL	1015·6	1407·8	1473·5	6909·7

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

HYDERABAD

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five Years' total 1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture]	54·0	50·9	45·4	346·4
2. Animal Husbandry	1·8	1·5	4·4	49·6
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	0·3	...	...	1·7
4. Forests	2·0	0·8	4·3	21·4
5. Co-operation	3·4	3·4	4·7	35·3
6. Fisheries	1·7	1·7	1·7	8·6
7. Rural Development	...	...	...	...
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	63·2	58·3	60·5	463·0
1. Irrigation Projects	400·2	440·3	476·5	2479·0
2. Power Projects	50·4	83·4	96·0	320·6
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	450·6	523·7	572·5	2799·6
1. Cottage Industries	3·0	4·3	5·2	25·7
2. Other Industries	70·0	72·7	27·7	268·7
III. INDUSTRY	73·0	77·0	32·9	294·4
1. Roads	22·0	30·0	28·1	128·6
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	...
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	22·0	30·0	28·1	128·6
1. Education	26·2	27·6	52·3	263·5
2. Medical	18·6	24·0	25·5	117·7
3. Public Health	5·3	7·8	10·0	88·2
4. Housing	...	...	...	...
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	...	...	...	...
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	50·1	59·4	87·8	469·4
GRAND TOTAL	658·9	748·4	781·8	4155·0

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

MADHYA BHARAT

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five Years' total 1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	20·9	39·9	72·1	750·0
2. Animal Husbandry	1·5	2·8	7·7	50·0
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	0·4	0·6	7·7	50·0
5. Co-operation	...	4·8	7·4	24·0
6. Fisheries	0·4	0·9	1·5	9·0
7. Rural Development	5·3	12·6	29·9	60·0
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	28·5	61·6	126·3	943·0
1. Irrigation Projects	29·0	31·0	49·5	328·0
2. Power Projects	44·0	98·6	65·6	228·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	73·0	129·6	115·1	556·0
1. Cottage Industries	0·4	5·9	7·2	50·0
2. Other Industries	...	0·3	0·6	5·0
III. INDUSTRY	0·4	6·2	7·8	55·0
1. Roads	14·2	20·7	42·7	189·0
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	...
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	14·2	20·7	42·7	189·0
1. Education	5·0	5·6	37·8	200·0
2. Medical	13·0	10·5	21·7	77·0
3. Public Health	23·5	18·6	32·1	121·2
4. Housing	0·3	1·2	2·0	14·4
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	0·1	0·2	0·7	4·4
6. Welfare of Backwrd Classes	5·2	12·8	17·8	80·0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	47·1	48·9	112·1	497·0
GRAND TOTAL	163·2	267·0	404·0	2240·0

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

MYSORE

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five Years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	109·1	98·0	87·6	443·0
2. Animal Husbandry	8·8	9·5	12·5	53·8
3. Dairying and Milk Supply . .	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	1·4	1·5	2·0	8·3
5. Co-operation	1·7	1·3	1·4	7·1
6. Fisheries	0·4	0·5	0·5	2·2
7. Rural Development	16·6	9·6	5·7	81·1
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	138·0	120·4	109·7	595·5
1. Irrigation Projects	87·5	118·9	139·7	716·0
2. Power Projects	190·6	215·0	150·0	1268·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	278·1	333·9	289·7	1984·0
1. Cottage Industries	7·1	7·5	15·0	135·3
2. Other Industries	3·5	7·5	11·5	34·8
III. INDUSTRY	10·6	15·0	26·5	170·1
1. Roads	42·9	63·1	73·4	320·1
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	...
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	42·9	63·1	73·4	320·1
1. Education	18·8	26·8	37·8	225·7
2. Medical	6·8	5·8	9·3	56·5
3. Public Health	14·0	17·8	13·5	158·3
4. Housing	...	9·5	...	50·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare . .	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes . .	17·9	19·0	21·0	100·0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	57·5	78·9	81·6	590·5
GRAND TOTAL .	527·1	611·3	580·9	3660·2

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

PEPSU

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	39·5	50·8	134·4	335·2
2. Animal Husbandry	...	0·4	1·9	10·0
3. Dairying and Milk Supply . .	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	0·5	4·0	10·5	43·6
5. Co-operation	...	1·1	2·6	15·0
6. Fisheries	...	...	0·5	2·4
7. Rural Development	...	...	...	...
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	40·0	56·3	149·9	406·2
1. Irrigation Projects	...	6·3	15·0	34·0
2. Power Projects	4·6	7·5	12·5	30·6
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	4·6	13·8	27·5	64·6
1. Cottage Industries	...	0·4	0·5	4·4
2. Other Industries	...	2·9	6·6	27·3
III. INDUSTRY	...	3·3	7·1	31·7
1. Roads	9·4	7·9	19·9	95·1
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	...
3. Ports and Harbours . . .	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	9·4	7·9	19·9	95·1
1. Education	...	5·3	12·0	63·0
2. Medical	...	12·3	25·8	87·0
3. Public Health	...	2·2	7·6	55·0
4. Housing	...	0·5	0·4	2·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare. . .	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes . .	5·1	3·2	2·4	10·0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	5·1	23·5	48·2	217·0
GRAND TOTAL .	59·1	104·8	252·6	814·6

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

RAJASTHAN

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	8·2	29·3	22·0	109·2
2. Animal Husbandry	...	...	...	18·3
3. Dairying and Milk Supply . .	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	...	...	...	21·8
5. Co-operation	0·3	0·6	0·6	3·0
6. Fisheries	...	...	...	...
7. Rural Development	2·0	1·9	2·3	15·0
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	10·5	31·8	24·9	167·3
1. Irrigation Projects	56·3	62·6	140·1	503·6
2. Power Projects	39·6	11·5	15·3	40·8
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	95·9	74·1	155·4	544·4
1. Cottage Industries	3·9	5·7	10·7	38·5
2. Other Industries	...	...	...	...
III. INDUSTRY	3·9	5·7	10·7	38·5
1. Roads	12·1	36·2	61·6	400·0
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	1·0
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	12·1	36·2	61·6	401·0
1. Education	37·3	51·6	64·8	263·5
2. Medical	21·0	17·9	16·5	82·0
3. Public Health	20·7	11·6	12·3	135·5
4. Housing	3·0	...	...	2·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare . .	...	...	0·3	5·0
6. Welfare of Backward Classes .	8·8	10·9	11·2	42·2
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	90·8	92·0	105·1	530·2
GRAND TOTAL . . .	213·2	239·8	357·7	1681·4

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

SAURASHTRA

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' Total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	49·9	34·7	32·5	212·4
2. Animal Husbandry	0·5	1·1	2·7	10·4
3. Dairying and Milk Supply . .	...	...	...	1·6
4. Forests	0·8	2·6	4·7	19·5
5. Co-operation	10·2	0·5	1·3	31·8
6. Fisheries	0·8	1·4	6·8	34·7
7. Rural Development . . .	18·9	26·3	40·8	216·1
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	81·1	66·6	88·8	526·5
1. Irrigation Projects	54·2	131·7	152·8	474·6
2. Power Projects	0·1	20·0	50·0	212·5
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	54·3	151·7	202·8	687·1
1. Cottage Industries	1·9	1·3	2·0	13·9
2. Other Industries	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·9
III. INDUSTRY	2·3	1·5	2·1	14·8
1. Roads	24·5	70·5	69·1	300·0
2. Road Transport	0·5	1·0	...	53·0
3. Ports and Harbours . . .	2·7	5·8	9·5	33·0
IV. TRANSPORT	27·7	77·3	78·6	386·0
1. Education	12·8	13·5	28·6	164·9
2. Medical	3·4	5·0	9·8	71·4
3. Public Health	3·6	12·9	15·8	73·8
4. Housing	0·5	0·5	3·0	9·1
5. Labour and Labour Welfare . .	...	...	0·2	10·9
6. Welfare of Backward Classes . .	1·6	2·1	2·5	24·4
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	21·9	34·0	59·9	354·5
MISCELLANEOUS	5·2	6·7	14·7	72·0
GRAND TOTAL . .	192·5	337·8	446·9	2040·9

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five years' total 1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	30·6	37·1	34·5	545·1
2. Animal Husbandry	0·4	1·7	2·6	2·5
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	1·8	3·1	3·3	60·0
5. Co-operation	0·3	5·3	4·7	8·0
6. Fisheries	0·1	0·3	6·4	15·0
7. Rural Development	...	...	...	...
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	33·2	42·5	51·5	630·6
1. Irrigation Projects	86·0	92·4	30·3	478·0
2. Power Projects	206·2	283·5	267·9	1035·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	292·2	375·9	358·2	1513·0
1. Cottage Industries	...	0·5	14·5	89·0
2. Other Industries	4·2	11·1	5·1	15·8
III. INDUSTRY	4·2	11·6	19·6	104·8
1. Roads	24·5	20·0	28·0	150·0
2. Road Transport	4·9	8·0	14·0	42·0
3. Ports and Harbours	1·8	1·2	4·0	30·0
IV. TRANSPORT	31·2	29·2	46·0	222·0
1. Education	4·0	7·3	5·7	20·0
2. Medical	27·9	24·1	34·6	120·0
3. Public Health	6·4	16·1	19·2	51·5
4. Housing	0·2	4·2	4·5	10·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	8·2	9·3	15·5	60·0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	46·7	61·0	79·5	261·5
GRAND TOTAL	407·5	525·1	554·8	2731·9

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	1·8	4·0	10·7	41·8
2. Animal Husbandry	...	...	4·5	15·0
3. Dairying and Milk Supply . .	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	0·5	0·5	2·0	10·0
5. Co-operation	...	...	...	...
6. Fisheries	...	...	...	...
7. Rural Development	...	...	...	...
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	2·3	4·5	17·2	66·8
1. Irrigation Projects	49·2	57·4	84·9	339·9
2. Power Projects	6·4	8·6	24·2	74·9
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	55·6	66·0	109·1	414·8
1. Cottage Industries	...	...	8·0	21·3
2. Other Industries	2·1	11·9	24·3	43·8
III. INDUSTRY	2·1	11·9	32·3	65·1
1. Roads	7·4	23·3	48·6	494·4
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	...
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	7·4	23·3	48·6	494·4
1. Education	...	...	8·0	46·0
2. Medical	3·9	1·5	4·0	46·0
3. Public Health	2·8	9·3	20·2	82·1
4. Housing	...	1·4	4·0	12·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare . .	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes . .	...	...	...	...
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	6·7	12·2	36·2	186·1
MISCELLANEOUS	1·8	11·0	26·8	72·8
GRAND TOTAL . .	75·9	128·9	270·2	1300·0

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

AJMER

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	5·4	4·7	8·4	48·4
2. Animal Husbandry	0·1	0·4	0·6	9·6
3. Dairying and Milk Supply . .	..	..	..	..
4. Forests	0·9	1·4	2·0	10·6
5. Co-operation	..	0·4	1·9	8·4
6. Fisheries	..	..	..	..
7. Rural Development . . .	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	6·4	6·9	12·9	77·0
1. Irrigation Projects	..	0·8	1·4	11·3
2. Power Projects	..	..	..	..
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	..	0·8	1·4	11·3
1. Cottage Industries	..	..	..	..
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..
III. INDUSTRY	..	..	..	..
1. Roads	0·6	1·7	5·4	15·9
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	0·6	1·7	5·4	15·9
1. Education	..	..	2·0	15·0
2. Medical	2·6	4·5	7·6	31·9
3. Public Health	0.9	0·9	1·4	6·1
4. Housing	..	..	..	..
5 Labour and Labour Welfare . .	..	..	..	..
6. Welfare of Backward Classes . .	..	..	..	..
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	3.5	5·4	11·0	53·0
GRAND TOTAL . .	10.5	14·8	30·7	157·2

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

BHOPAL

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five years' total 1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	26·4	34·8	43·1	173·0
2. Animal Husbandry	0·3	0·6	0·7	7·0
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	..	..
4. Forests	..	3·0	4·6	20·0
5. Co-operation	..	0·1	2·1	5·0
6. Fisheries	0·2	0·4	0·4	2·0
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	26·9	38·9	50·9	207·0
1. Irrigation Projects	..	..	..	..
2. Power Projects	..	4·4	12·0	27·9
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	..	4·4	12·0	27·9
1. Cottage Industries	..	1·5	5·0	5·0
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..
III. INDUSTRY	..	1·5	5·0	5·0
1. Roads	4·3	6·0	13·3	40·0
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	4·3	6·0	13·3	40·0
1. Education	1·0	2·5	12·5	30·0
2. Medical	..	2·0	13·4	25·0
3. Public Health	..	9·1	17·0	50·0
4. Housing	..	..	..	..
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	2·4	4·5	5·0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	1·0	16·0	47·4	110·0
GRAND TOTAL	32·2	66·8	128·6	389·9

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

BILASPUR

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Development Expenditure.			Five years' Total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	..	0·7	2·3	7·0
2. Animal Husbandry	..	0·3	0·3	1·1
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	..	..
4. Forests	..	0·1	1·5	5·0
5. Co-operation	..	..	..	..
6. Fisheries	..	0·3	0·5	0·5
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.	..	1·4	4·6	13·6
1. Irrigation Projects	..	..	..	..
2. Power Projects	..	..	..	..
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	..	..	..	..
1. Cottage Industries	..	..	0·2	0·5
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..
III. INDUSTRY	..	..	0·2	0·5
1. Roads	2·0	4·2	15·0	23·0
2. Road Transport	..	2·1	..	2·0
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	2·0	6·3	15·0	25·0
1. Education	0·1	2·3	2·5	10·0
2. Medical	..	0·2	1·5	4·0
3. Public Health.	..	0·6	1·4	4·0
4. Housing	..	..	..	..
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	0·1	3·1	5·4	18·0
GRAND TOTAL	2·1	10·8	25·2	57·1

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

COORG

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	..	..	..	..
2. Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	0·3	..	..	1·0
4. Forests	..	..	..	..
5. Co-operation	..	..	..	2·0
6. Fisheries	..	..	..	..
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	0·3	..	..	3·0
1. Irrigation Projects	..	..	..	..
2. Power Projects	..	..	12·0	35·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	..	..	12·0	35·0
1. Cottage Industries	..	..	..	..
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..
III. INDUSTRY	..	..	..	..
1. Roads	2·3	0·9	2·9	20·0
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	2·3	0·9	2·9	20·0
1. Education	3·6	3·4	3·0	10·0
2. Medical	..	..	2·9	5·0
3. Public Health	..	..	..	..
4. Housing	..	..	..	..
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	3·6	3·4	5·9	15·0
GRAND TOTAL	6·2	4·3	20·8	73·0

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

DELHI

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Expenditure Progress of			Five years' total 1951-56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	8·6	11·8	12·2	63·6
2. Animal Husbandry	0·4	0·5	1·2	9·4
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	5·0	4·9
4. Forests	0·3	0·3	0·3	2·2
5. Co-operation	0·2	1·1	1·2	6·3
6. Fisheries	0·6	0·4	0·5	2·6
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.	10·1	14·1	20·4	89·0
1. Irrigation Projects	..	..	..	..
2. Power Projects	..	..	..	..
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	..	..	..	..
1. Cottage Industries	..	..	..	7·3
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..
III. INDUSTRY	..	..	..	7·3
1. Roads	..	2·3	7·6	25·0
2. Road Transport	*	*	*	216·0
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	..	2·3	7·6	241.0
1. Education	22·1	31·9	34·0	259·8
2. Medical	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	58·9
3. Public Health	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36·0
4. Housing	..	..	..	55·0
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	0·1	1·0
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	22·1	31·9	34·1	410·7
GRAND TOTAL	32·2	48·3	62·1	748·0

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*Expenditure on Delhi Road Transport amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs, 35 lakhs and 45 lakhs in 1951-52 (Actuals), 1952-53 (Revised), 1953-54 (Budget) respectively which has been shown under Ministry of Transport.

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Expenditure Progress of			Five years' total
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951-56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	0·8	0·8	1·7	28·0
2. Animal Husbandry	0·1	0·1	7·9	22·4
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	..	..
4. Forests	0·6	0·5	16·0	59·0
5. Co-operation	..	3·8	3·6	15·0
6. Fisheries	0·2	..	0·2	1·0
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.	1·7	5·2	29·4	125·4
1. Irrigation Projects	..	4·5	32·9	80·0
2. Power Projects	..	2·4	4·0	13·5
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	..	6·9	36·9	93·5
1. Cottage Industries	..	..	80·0	23·0
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..
III. INDUSTRY	..	..	8·0	23·0
1. Roads	7·6	17·0	40·0	110·0
2. Road Transport	..	0·2	6·2	10·0
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	7·6	17·2	46·2	120·0
1. Education	0·3	6·3	11·2	36·7
2. Medical	0·3	..	3·0	18·1
3. Public Health	0·1	6·9	14·8	37·9
4. Housing	..	..	..	..
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	0·7	13·2	29·0	92·7
GRAND TOTAL	10·0	42·5	149·5	454·6

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

KUTCH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development.	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	1951—56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	...	9·1	9·2	60·6
2. Animal Husbandry	...	0·6	0·3	3·9
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	...	0·2	0·3	1·4
5. Co-operation	...	...	5·5	3·5
6. Fisheries	...	0·3	0·9	1·4
7. Rural Development	...	...	...	...
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.	...	10·2	16·2	70·8
1. Irrigation Projects	4·4	26·0	33·0	91·0
2. Power Projects	...	10·6	8·9	23·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATON AND POWER PROJECTS.	4·4	36·6	41·9	114·0
1. Cottage Industries	...	0·1	1·8	3·5
2. Other Industries	...	...	...	...
III. INDUSTRY	...	0·1	1·8	3·5
1. Roads	4·6	7·0	15·0	58·3
2. Road Transport	...	...	...	...
3. Ports and Harbours	1·5	3·7	7·0	13·4
IV. TRANSPORT	6·1	10·7	22·0	71·7
1. Education	0·1	0·9	1·5	6·8
2. Medical	...	1·6	2·5	26·0
3. Public Health	...	0·8	2·2	10·0
4. Housing	...	...	...	...
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	...	0·5	1·5	2·5
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	0·1	3·8	7·7	45·3
GRAND TOTAL	10·6	61·4	89·6	305·3

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

MANIPUR

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951—56
	195-152 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	...	...	0·4	0·8
2. Animal Husbandry	...	0·1	0·4	2·5
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	...	...	...	...
4. Forests	...	0·2	0·8	3·0
5. Co-operation	...	...	...	...
6. Fisheries	...	...	...	...
7. Rural Development	...	...	...	...
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.	...	0·3	1·6	6·3
1. Irrigation Projects	...	...	...	...
2. Power Projects	...	1·4	0·5	12·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	...	1·4	0·5	12·0
1. Cottage Industries	...	...	...	...
2. Other Industries	...	...	...	...
III. INDUSTRY	...	...	...	...
1. Roads	...	10·9	24·0	81·3
2. Road Transport	...	...	6·3	10·5
3. Ports and Harbours	...	...	...	...
IV. TRANSPORT	...	10·9	30·3	91·8
1. Education	...	3·2	4·3	17·7
2. Medical	...	0·5	1·7	6·0
3. Public Health	...	0·5	4·9	21·0
4. Housing	...	...	...	...
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	...	...	...	...
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	...	...	...	...
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	...	4·2	10·9	44·7
GRAND TOTAL	...	16·8	43·3	154·8

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—contd.

TRIPURA

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure			Five years' total 1951—56
	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	..	..	..	12·6
2. Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	2·8
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	..	..
4. Forests	..	..	..	11·3
5. Co-operation	..	..	..	1·1
6. Fisheries	..	..	..	..
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.	..	..	..	27·8
1. Irrigation Projects	..	..	..	..
2. Power Projects	..	0·3	4·0	7·0
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	..	0·3	4·0	7·0
1. Cottage Industries	..	0·4	0·8	5·8
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..
III. INDUSTRY	...	0·4	0·8	5·8
1. Roads	3·7	9·3	34·8	128·0
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	3·7	9·3	34·8	128·0
1. Education	1·3	3·9	8·7	24·0
2. Medical	..	0·8	2·0	11·7
3. Public Health	..	..	..	3·0
4. Housing	..	..	..	..
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	1·3	4·7	10·7	38·7
GRAND TOTAL	5·0	14·7	50·3	207·3

Statement III—Progress of Development Expenditure in States—concld.

VINDHYA PRADESH

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Progress of Expenditure 1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five years' total 1951—56
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	10·5	33·1	35·4	204·7
2. Animal Husbandry	0·2	1·0	2·6	12·9
3. Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	..	1·5
4. Forests	..	3·5	4·0	22·5
5. Co-operation	..	..	3·0	3·0
6. Fisheries	..	0·1	0·4	1·2
7. Rural Development	..	..	..	..
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.	10·7	37·7	45·4	245·8
1. Irrigation Projects	..	..	..	..
2. Power Projects	..	6·7	15·0	50·5
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS.	..	6·7	15·0	50·5
1. Cottage Industries	..	0·1	0·7	6·0
2. Other Industries	..	..	..	..
III. INDUSTRY	..	0·1	0·7	6·0
1. Roads	13·4	11·9	26·6	125·9
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..
3. Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..
IV. TRANSPORT	13·4	11·9	26·6	125·9
1. Education	..	7·6	12·3	100·0
2. Medical	..	4·4	5·9	36·0
3. Public Health	..	8·5	6·3	60·0
4. Housing	..	..	..	..
5. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..
6. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	3·0	6·5	15·0
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	..	23·5	31·0	211·0
GRAND TOTAL	24·1	79·9	118·7	639·2

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